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some very important reductions in the internal revenue this winter. This will be done for two reasons, (1), to lighten the burden of laxation; (2), to prevent cingress from making such extravagant and needless appropriations. With a big surplus of money in the treasury there is always a temptation to make a reckless use of it. Commissioner Raum, in his annual report, recommends congress to sweep off every vestige of internal taxation except that on spirits, mult liquors and tobacco; and he recommends a 59 per cent, reduction of the excise on cigars and eight

There are anmerous caudidates for positions in the coming legislature, and among them the State Journal makes the following comments on the situation: "The old clerk, Mr. C. E. Bross, of Madison, is a candidate for re-election: Mr. A J. Turner, of Portage, who served as senate chief clerk for several years, before he became railroad commissioner, is in the field for his old-time effice; and now comes Mr. E. D. Coc, of the Whitewater Register, exassembly chief clork, who would like to be transferred to the desk of the upper house. For the senate sergeantey, two candidates have thus fur made known their desires: Mr. A. T. Glaze, of the Waupaca Republican, sergeant of the last session, wishes to be reelected; while A. D. Thorp, of Sturgeon Bay, is putting in his best endeavors for the post. The assembly being in the hands of the democrats, the aspirants for posts in the lower chamber are of course confined to that party. The members most prominently mentioned for speaker are Hon. Earl Finel, of Oshkosh, a wellknown lawyer; Hon. J. R. Hinckley, editer of the Temah Monitor, and Hon. R. J. MacBride, a preminent lawyer and experienced legislator. Captain Wm. N. Carter, of Vernon county, the defeated democratic candidate for the assembly in his district, is anxious to be sergeant-atarms, seeing that he cannot be a voting

THE MESSAGE.

The readers of the Gazette are furnished with the president's message in full to-day. Messages, as a general thing, are not very interesting reading; but everyone who takes an interest in the welfare of the country, and desires to have a fair understanding of the policy of the administration, and of the condition of governmental affairs, should give President Arthur's message a careful reading. There are a great many points in it that are of special interest to everyone, whether he be a farmer, laborer, mechanic, merchant, business man or a professional man. The main points of the message are briefly as follows:

He does not endorse the policy of Mr. Blaine in regard to the Peru and Chili affur, and declares for a non-interveution in such matters.

He makes the timely suggestion that the comage of silver should stop, as the treasury vaults are full, and rauning over.

He recommends a reduction of the revenue, probably to prevent congress from making to many extravagant appropria-

He thinks the public dobt is being paid too rapidly, an opinion with which the people agree.

He recommends the abolition of the internal revenue tax, except on liquor and tobacco, and the special tax on the manutacturers of and dealers in these ar-

He wants the tariff revised, and on most articles a reduction made in duties. He believes in protection somewhat, but thinks the duties might be much lessened on cotton, iron, sugar, wool, silk, and

He tells congress that there should be no river and harbor appropriation this session, as there is enough money in the treasury belonging to that fund, to last two years.

Ho recommends that, if practicable, each appropriation to be made in a separate bill, so that it may pass on its own merits, or, at the least, that the constitution be so amended that the president may veto any item or items of an appropriation bill without vetoing the others.

He says he post office department is in n floarishing condition, and is opposed to postal telegraph but does not show wherein it

should not be established. He favors the reduction of letter postnge to 2 cents, for the reason that the

surplus of the postoffice department is greater than necessary.

The president hopes that eivil service reform will receive some practical attention this session, so that the present evils regarding the appointments to office may

soon be corrected. He is opposed to the Hubbell system of political assessments, and suggests that a bill which tends to suppress that outrage

will meet with his cordial support. He hopes congress will pass a bil! changing the manner of voting for presideat and vice president, and more defi-

nitely settle the functions of the vice president in case of the president's inn-On the question of removals from

and appointments to office, the president shows that he has been more conservative than either President Hayes or President Garfield.

For points concerning the general condition of the affairs of the country, we must refer our readers to the full message. It will repay a thoughtful reading.

It is very likely that congress will make | Tonic has been so useful in our family in | relieving sickness and suffering that we cannot say too much in its praise.—Salem

By Telegraph. THE MESSAGE.

President Arthur's Annual Letter to the Senate and House.

Opposed to Postal Telegraphy: Favorable to Reducing Letter Postage to Two Cents.

Urges Reduction of the Internal Revcaue and Increasing the Navy.

Recommends a New Bankrupt Law and Criticizes Blaino's

Foreign Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The following is the annual message of the president to congress, delivered to-day:

TO THE SCRATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:
It is provided by the constitution that the president shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such mossures as he may judge necessary and ex-

In reviewing the events of the year which

In reviewing the events of the year which has clapsed since the commencement of your beasins. I first call your attention to the gratifying condition of our FOREIGN APPACES.

Our intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character Such slight differences as have arisen during the year have been already settled, or are likely to reach an early adjustment.

Great nurtain.

The arrost of citizons of the United States in Iroland under recent laws, which owe their origin to the disturbed condition of the country, has led to somewhat extended correspondence with the government of Great Britain. A disposition to respect our rights has been practically manifested by the release of arrested parties.

The delive of this pation in record to the

practically manifested by the release of arrested parties.

The claim of this nation in regard to the supervision and control of any inter-oceanic and across the American isthmus has continued to be like subject of conference. It is likely that time will be more powerful than discussion in removing the divergence between the two nations, whose friendship is so closely comented by the intimacy of their relations and the community of their interests.

BUSSIA. RUSSIA

RUSSIA.

Our long-established friendliness with Russia has romained unbroken. It has prompted no to proffer the earnest counsels of this government that measures be adopted for suppressing the proscription which the Hebrew race in that country has lately suffered. It has not transpired that any American citizen has been subjected to arrest or injury, but our courteous remonstrance has novertheless, been courteously received. There is reason to believe the time is not far distant when Russia will be able to secure teleration to all fuiths within her borders.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

At an International convention held at Paris in 1880, and attended by representatives of the United States, an agreement was reached in respect to the protection of trade-marks, patented articles and the rights of manufacturing firms and corporations. The formulating interesties of the recommendations thus adopted is receiving the attention which it merits.

The protection of submarine cables is a subject new under consideration by an informational conference at Paris. Believing that it is clearly the true policy of this government to favor the neutralization of this means of intercourse, I requested our minister to France to INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

course, I requested our minister to France to altend the convention as a delegate. I also designated two of our emigent scientists to attenghated two of our entitled scients to at-tend as representatives at the meeting of an international committee at Paris for consider-ing the adoption of a common unit to measure electric force.

In view of the frequent securious of con-ferences for the consideration of important unities of common interest to righted parisons.

nations of common interest to civilized nations, I respectfully suggest that the executive be invested by congress with discretionary power to send delegates to such conventions, and that on be made to defray the expenses inci-

The differences between the United States and Spain as to effect of a judgment and eartificate of naturalization, has not yet been adjusted, but it is hoped and believed that the negotiations now in progress will result in the establishment of the position which seems to this government so reasonable and just. I have already called the attention of congress to the fact that in the experts of Spain and its colonies enerous fines have lately been imposed upon vassels of the United States for trivial technical offensor against local regula-SPAIN. posed upon vassels of the United States for trivial technical offenses against local regulations. Efforts for the abatement of these exactions have thus far proved unsuccessful. I regret to inform you also that the fees demanded by Spanish consuls in American portact in some cases so large, when compared with the value of the carge, as to amount in effect to a considerable expert duty, and that our remonstrances in this regard have not as yet received the attention which they soom to deserve.

GERMANY. The German government has invited the United States to participate in an international exhibition of domestic cattle, to be held at Hamburg in July, 1883. If this country is to be represented, it is important that in the early days of this session congress should make a suitable appropriation for that purpose.

ITALY.

The death of Mr. Marsh, our late minister to Itally, has evoked from the government expressions of profound respect for his exulted character and for his honorable career in the diplomatic service of his country. The Iralian converges that the statement has a size of the country. applicates service of his country. The fraining government has raised a question as to the propriety of recognizing in his dual capacity the representative of this country, recently accordited, both as secretary of logation and as consul general at Rome. He has been received as secretary, but his exequatur as consul general has thus far boon withheld. BELGIUM

The extradition convention with Belgium, which has been in operation since 1874, has been intely supplanted by another. The senate has signified its approved, and ratifications have been duly exchanged between the con-tracting countries. To the list of extradita-ble crimes has been added that of the assassination or attempted assausination of the chief of state.

SWITZERLAND.

Negotiations have been opened with Switzer-land looking to a settlement by troaty of the question whether its citizens can renounce their allegiance and become citizens of the United States without obtaining the consent of the Swiss government. I am happy to inform you that the immigration of pumpers and criminals from certain of the cantons of Switzerland has substantially ceased, and is no longer sanctioned by the authorities. RETURN OF FOREIGN CONVICTS.

The consideration of this subject prompts the suggestion that the act of August 3, 1882, which has for its object the return of foreign convicts to their own country, should be so modified as not to be open to the interpretation that it affects the extradition of criminals on trafferred charges at arising. preferred charges of crime. JURISDICTIONAL HIGHTS IN FOREIGN COUN-

This.

The sage. It will repay a thoughtful reading.

The Ottaman ports has not yet assented to the mission to Siam, and by the restoration of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of the mission to Greece. The shah put upon the treaty of 1830 relative to a jurisdictional rights in Turkey. It may well be bollowed, however, that the difference will be adjusted by a general revision of the system of them interpretation which this government has put upon the treaty of 1830 relative to a jurisdictional rights in Turkey. It may well be bollowed, however, that the difference will be adjusted by a general revision of the system of the interpretation of the mission to Siam, and by the restoration of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of the mission to Greece. The shah of Persia has expressed his gratification that a charge d'affaires will shortly be sent to that country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country, where the rights of our circumstance is a country when the mission to Siam, and by the restoration of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of a mission to Sia THIES.

tries of the cast, a subject to which your attoation has been already called by the secretary of state.

CHILL AND JAPAN. In the interest of justice towards Calli and Japan, I trust that the questions of the return of the indemnity final to the governments of those countries will reach to the prosent sosion the satisfactory solution which I have alroudy recommended, and which has recently been foreshadowed by congressional discussion.

ation.

The treaty lately concluded with Corea awaits the action of the senate. EOYPT.

During the late disturbance in Egypt, the timely presence of American vessels served as a protection to the persons and property of ramy of our own citizens and of citizons of other countries whose governments have expressed their thanks for this assistance.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

CHARSE IMMIGRATION.

The recent legislation restricting immigration of laborers from China has given rise to the question whether Chinese proceeding to or from another econity may lawfully pass through our own. In constraing the act of May 6, 1881, in connection with the treaty of November 7, 1880, the restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese immigrants coming to the United States as laborers, and should not forbid a mere transit across our territory. I ask the attention of congress to the subject for such action, if any, as it may doem advisable.

This government has recently had occasion

This government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA by seeking to aid in the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute new pending between that republic and the British possessions of Sierra Leone.

The reciprocity treaty with

HAWAII will become terminable after September 9, 1883, on two months' notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved oncome, its expense has fostered commercial volations which it is important to preserve. I suggest, therefore, that an early consideration be given to such modifications of the treaty as soon to be demanded by the interest of our popula. torest of our people.

In view of our increasing trade with both

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO. I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter, by enlarging the scope of the mission at Port an Prince. I regret that a certain class of American citizens as against the government of Hayti, have thus far been urged unavailingly.

A recent agreement with

provides for the crossing of the frontier by the armed forces of citior country, in presult of hostile Indians. In my message of last year I called attention to the prevalent lawlessness upon the bordors, and to the necessity of legislation for its suppression. I again invite the attention of congress to the subject. A partial relief from those mischiefts has been sought in a convention, which now awaits the approval of the senate, as does also another touching the establishment of the international boundary between the United States and Mcxico, If the latter is ratified, the action of congress will be required for establishing satishing commissions of survey. The boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, which led this government to proffer its friendly commed to both parties, has been amicably settled. No change has occurred in our relations with

VENEZUELA.

I again invoke your action in the matter of the pending awards against that republic, to which reference was heade by a special message from the executive at your last ression. An invitation has been received from the government of Venezuela to seem representatives in July, 1885, to Caraccas, for participating in the centennial celebration of the birth of Bolivar, the founder of South American independence. In commencion with this event, it is designed to commence the crection, at Caraccas, of a statue of Washington, and conduct an industrial exhibition, which will be open to American products. I request that the United States he represented, and that satisfied provision be made therefor.

The elevation of the grade of our mission in Central America.

CENTRAL AMERICA

to the plenipotentiary rank, which was authorized by congress at its last session, has been since effected. The war between Poru and isclivar on the one side and Chili on the other, began more than three years ago, on the occupation by Chili, in 1881, of all the litteral territory of Belivia. Negotiations for peace were conducted under the direction of the United States. The allies refused to concede any territory, but Chili has since become master of the whole ceast of both countries, and of the capital of Peru. A year since, as you have already been advised by correspondence transmitted to you in January last, this government sent a special mission to the belligerout powers to express the hope that Chili would be disposed to accept a money indemnity for the expenses of the war, and to the two the despense of the war, and to demnity for the expenses of the war, and to reliminish her demand for a portion of the territory of her antagonist. This recommendation, which Chili declined to follow, this government did not assume to enforce, nor can it be enforced without resort to measures which would be in keeping neither with the temper of our people nor with the spirit of our institutions. The power of Forn no longer extends over its whole territory, and in the event of our interference to dictate, peace would need to be unpplemented by the armies and navies of the United States. Hough interference would almost inevitably lead to the establishment of a protectorate, a result utterly at odds with our past policy, injurious to our present interests, and full of embarrassment for the future. For effecting the termination of headifities upon the towns at once—just to the victorious nation and generous to its adversaries—this government has spared no efforts save such as might involve the complications which I have indicated. It is to be greatly naries—this government has spared no efforts save such as might involve the complications which I have indicated. It is to be greatly deplored that Chili seems to be resolved to exact such rigorous conditions of peace, and indisposed to submit to arbitration the forms of an amicable settlement. No peace is likely to be lasting that is not sufficiently equitable and just to command the approval of other nations. About one year since invitations were extended to the nations of this continent to send representatives to a peace congress. were extended to the nations of this continent to send representatives to a peace congress, to assemble in Washington in November, 1882. The time of menting was then fixed at a period them remote, in the hope, as the invitation itself declared, that in the meantime the discurbances between the South American republies would be adjusted. As that expectation seemed unlikely to be rethe meantime the disturbances between the South American republies would be adjusted, As that expectation somed unlikely to be realized, I saked in April last for an expression of opinion from the two houses of congress as to the advisability of holding the proposed convention at the time appointed. This action was prempted in part by doubts which mature redoction had suggested, whether the diplomatic usages due traditions of the government did not make it fitting that the excentive should consuit the representatives of the people before pursuing a line of policy somewhat novel in character and fur-reaching in its mossible consequences. In view of the fact that no action was taken by congress in the premises, and that no provision has been made for the necessary expenses, I subsequently duetiled to postpone the convention, and so notified the several governments which had been invited to attend. I am unwilling to discuss this subject without assuring you of my support of any measures the wisdom of congress may devise for promotion of peace on this continent and throughout the world. And I trust the time is high when, with the universal consent of civilized peoples, all international differences shall be discussed in the property of the proper

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES. Changes have occurred in the diplomatic presentation of several foreign powers during the past year. New ministers from the Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Brazil, Chiff, Chins, France, Japan and Mexico, the Notherlands and Russia have presented their credentials. The missions of Denmark and Vertexuels at this capitel have been raised in grada. Switzerland tax created a plenipotentiary mission to this government, and an embassy from Madagasgar and a minister from Stam will Madagascar and a minister from Siam will shortly arrive. Our diplomatic inferences has been calarged by the establishment of relations with the new kingdon of Servia, by the creation of a mission to Siam, and by the restoration of the mission to Greece. The than

PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA I renew my recommendation of such legis-lation as will place the United States in har-mony with other maritime powers, with respect to the international rules for the pre-ventions of collisions at sea.

LONGITUDE AND TIME. In conformity with your joint resolution of the 3d of August last, I have directed the scenetary of state to address foreign governments in respect to a proposed conference for considering the subject of the universal adoption of a common prime meridian to be used in the reckening of longitude, and in the regulation of time throughout the civilized world. Their replies will, in due time, be laid before you.

An agreement was reached at Paris in 1875 An agreement was reached at Paris in 1875 between the principal powers for the interchange of official publications through the medium of their respective fereign departments. The admirable system which has been built up by the enterprise of the Suithsonian institute affords a practical basis for our co-operation in this scheme, and an arrangement has been effected by which the institute will perform the aggregate place up. rangement has been enected by which the in-stitution will perform the necessary labor un-der the direction of the department of state. A reasonable componsation therefore should be provided by law.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

A clause in the act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service conter the diptomatic and consular service con-templates the reorganization of both branches of such service on a salaried basis, leaving fees to inure to the benefit of the treasury de-partment. I cordially favor such project as likely to correct abuses in the present system. The secretary of slate will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorganization.

THE TREASURY,

The secretary of state will present to yount an early day a plan for such conganization.

THE TREASORY.

A full and interesting exhibit of the operations of the treasury department is afforded by the report of the secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the present year ending June 30, 1882, were as follows: From enstons, \$250,410, 730,25; from internal revenue, \$145,107,305,45; from sales of public lands, \$4,755,119,67; from tax on circulation and deposits of relatenal bends, \$8,855,794,45; from repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies, \$8,05,54-57; from sinking fund for Pacific railroad companies, \$706,371,42; from customs fees, for consular letters patent and lands, \$2,05,540,57; from prospects of scleen of government proporty, \$344,193,85; from profits on coinage, hallon deposits and assays, \$4,110,033,75; from Indian trust funds, \$5,703,243,25; from indian trust funds, \$5,703,243,25; from deposits by individuals for surveying public binds, \$2,023,303,36; from revenues of the District of Columbia, \$1,715,776,41; from miscalanceus sources, \$3,333,445,43; total ordinary receipts, \$403,525,250,28.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were for civil exponence, \$4,37,580,19; for Indians, \$1,775,747,49; for pensions, \$61,215, 193,95; for the native easily including river and harbor improvements and areament, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at any yapas, \$15,002,016,26; for missaliments of the District of Columbia, \$2,330,-945,331,235; for increase on the public buildings, light-houses and collecting the revenue \$4,357,538,439,74,640; for missalimenum of pensions expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, \$2,330,-945,351; for junctional currency for the sinking \$160,281, 560,55. There was applied to the redemption of bonds for fig. sinking fund, \$50,078,150 of freelimal currency for the sinking \$160,281, 560,55. There was applied to the redemption of loan of 1858, \$67,500; of town of 1858, \$67,500; of town of 1855, \$67,500; of town of 1856,

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE

of the United States during the last fiscal year, including imports and experts of merchandise and specie, was as follows: Expers—Mordinalise, \$730,742,773; specie, \$49,417,476; total, \$731,556,736. Imports—Merchandise, \$731,639,574; specie, \$42,472,330; total, \$707,-111,044. The excess of experts over imports of merchandise, \$25,002,683. This excess is less than it has been before any of the provious six years, as appears by the following achieves a tended June 20, excess of experts over imports of merchandise, 1876, \$79,013,481; 1877, 4151,152,004; 1878, \$257,514,234; 1879, \$264,606,665; 1880, \$467,633,012; 1881, \$259,712,718; 1882, \$25,002,663.

1881, \$25,902,683. NATIONAL DANKS. During the year there have been organized 171 national banks and of these institutions, there are now in operation 2,265—a larger number than over before. The value of their nates in actual eisenfaction on July 1,1882, was 6324,656,458. I commend to your attention the secretary's views in respect to the likelihood of a serious contraction of this circulation and to the modes by which that result may, in his judgment, be averted. COINAGE.

COINAGE.

In respect to the coinage of silver dellars and the retirement of allver certificates, I have seen nothing to alter, but much to confirm, the sentiments to which I gave expression last year. A comparison between the respective amounts of silver dellars in circulation on Nevember 1, 1831, and on November 1, 1831, and on November 1, 1832, shows a slight increase of a million and a half of dellars, but during the interval there had been in the whole number coined an increase of \$36,000,000. Of the \$128,000,000 thus far minted, little more than \$35,000,000 thus far minted, little more than \$35,000,000 are in circulation. The mass of accumulated cein has grown so great that the vault room at present available for storage is scarcedy sufficient to contain it. It is not apparent why it is desirable to contain the coinage new, so enormously in excess of the public demand. SULVER CERTIFICATES.

As to the silver certificates, in addition to the grounds which seemed last year to justify their restrement, may be mentioned the effect which is likely to ensue from the supply of gold certificates for which issuance congress recently made prevision, and which are now in active circulation.

REDUCTION OF TAXES. NEDUCTION OF TAXES.

You cannot fail to notice with interest the discussion by the secretary as to the necessity of providing by legislation some mode of freeing the treasury of an excess of assets. In the event that congress fails to reach an early agreement for the reduction of taxalion, I heardly approve the secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reductions in the annual revenues of the government. It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of congress at its last session the interest of the government. the annual revenues of the government. It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of congress at its lact session the importance of relieving the industry and enterprise of the country from the pressure of unnecessary taxation. It is one of the tritest maxims of political economy that all taxes are burdeneone, however wisely and prudently imposed, and though there have always been among our people wide differences of sentiment as to the best methods of raising the national revenues, and, indeed, as to the principles upon which taxetion should not principles upon which taxetion should taxe ought to levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government. Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate logislation, such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to \$100,000,000. For the fiscal year ended on the 50th of June last, the surplus was more than \$145,000,000. The report of the secretary shows what disposition has been made of these moneys. They have not only answered the requirements of the sinking fund, but have afforded a large balance applicable to other reductions of the public debt. But I renew the expression of my conviction that such rapid extinguishmont of the national indebtodness as is now taking place, is by no means a cause for congratulation. It is a cause rather for serious apprehension. If it continues it must speedily be followed by one of the vil results so clearly set forth by the secretary. Either the surplus must lie idle in the

wil results so clearly set forth by the secre-ary. Either the surplus must lie idle in the breasury, or the government will be forced to ouy, at the market rates, its bonds, not then redoemable, and which, under the circum-stances, cannot fail to command an enermous grounding, or the swollen revenues will be de-roted to extrayeant expenditure, which, as roted to extravagant expenditure, which, as apprionce has taught, is ever the band if an overflowing treasury. It (was of an overflowing treasury, it [was nade apparent in the course of the animated discussions which the oncedion

becember 5, 1882.

Ironseo at the last session of congress that the policy of diminishing the revenue by reducing exation, commanded the general approval of the acenthes of both honses. I regret that secause of conflicting views as to the best nethods by which that policy should be made appraitive, more of its benefits have as yet been reaped. In fulfillment of what I deem my constitutional duty, but with little hope that I can make a valuable contribution to the vexed question, I shall proceed to infimate briefly my own views in relation to it:

Upon the showing of our financial condition at the close of the last flood year! felt justified in recommending to congress the abdition of internal revenue baxes except those upon to-bace in its various forms and upon distilled spirits and fermented liques, and except, also, the special tax upon the manufacturers and doalers in such articles. I venture now to suggest that unless it shall be ascernsized that the probable expenditares of the government for the coming year have been underestimated, all internal taxes gave those which relate to distilled spirits, can be prudently abrogated. Such a course, if accompanied by a simplification of the machinery of collection, which would then be expected to result in diminishing the cost of such collection by at least two millions and a haif, and in the relicement from office of from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons. The system of excise diffics has never commended itself to the favor of the American people, and has nover been reserved to except for supplying deficiencies in the treasury, when, by reason of special exigencies, the duties on imports have proved incidentate for the needs of the government.

The semiment of the country doubless commands that the present oxige an abult course can safely be pursued. It seems to me, however, for various reasons, so deserving of special mertion:

1. It is by no means clear that, even if the existing system of duties on imports lawe proved that \$100,000,000 will be required for

people.

2. A total abolition of exciso faxes would almost inevitably prove a serious, if not an insurmocutable objection to a thorough revision of the tayiff, and to any considerable reduction to import duties,

THE PRESENT TARLES SYSTEM

sigh revision of the tariff, and to any considerable reduction in import duties,

THE DRESENT TARLET SYSTEM

is, in many respects, unjust. It makes unequal distributions both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each house of congress, in the passage of the accurating the tariff commission. The report of that commission will be placed before you at the beginning of this session, and will, I trust, afford you such information as to the condition and prespect of the various commercial, agricultural, manifecturing, mining and other interests of the country, and contain such suggestions for standory revision, as will precically aid your action upon this important subject.

The revenue from castoms for the iscal year ending June 30, 1879, amounted to \$187, bot,000. It has in the three succeeding years reached first \$180,000,000; then \$198,000,000; and finally, as has been already stated, \$220, 500,000. The income from this source for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1883, will doubtless becomsiderably in excess of the sum hast mentional. If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained, it is plain, therefore, that large reducions from the case to the recommending this reduction is not far from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to domestic labor. But the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burden among all classes and accupations, and bring it into claser harmony with the present needs of industry. Without cutering into minute details, which, under present needs of industry. Without cutering into minute details, which, under present needs of industry. Without cutering into minute details, which, under present include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of githe complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manification of the tariff should be found to be implication of the cariff should are, is too obvious to require comment ?

THE INDIANS, From the report of the secretary of war i From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the only outbrooks of Indians during the past year occurred in Arizona and in the southwestern part of New Mexico. They were promptly iquelled, and the quiet which has provailed in all other parts of the has permitted such an addition to be made to the military force in the region endangered by the Apaches that there is little reason to apprehend trouble in the future. SEAOOAST DEVENSES.

SEAGOAST DEFENSES.

Those parts of the secretary's report which relate to our seacoast defenses and their armanent suggests the gravest reflections. Our existing fortifications are notoriously inadequate to the defense of the great harbors and cities for whose protection they were built. The question of providing an airmanent suited to our present necessities has been the subject of consideration by a board whose report was transmitted to congress at the last session, Pending the consideration of that report the war department has taken no stops for the manufacture or conversion of any heavy cannot, but the secretary expresses the hope non what the secretary expresses the hope that authority and means to begin that im-pertant work will soon be provided.

THE MILITIA.

I invite the attention of congress to the propriety of making inpore adequate provisions for arming and equipping the militia than are afforded by the act of 1800, which is still upon the stainte books. The matter has already been the subject of discussion in the senate, and a bill which seeks to supply the deficiencies of existing laws is now upon its calendar. The secretary of war ends attention to the fact that an embarrassment growing out of the recent act of congress making the retiroof officers of the army compulsory at the ago of 6t. The act of 1808 is still in force which limits to 400 the number of those who can be received for disability or upon their own application. Two acts, when construed together, seem to

Two acts, when construed togother, seem to furbid the relieving, even for absolute incupacity, of officers who do not full within the purview of the latter statute, save at such times as there chence to be less than 400 on the retired list. There are now 420. It is not likely that congress intended this result, and I concur with the secretary that the law ought to be amended. THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The river and harder bill.

The grounds that impelled no to withhold my signature from the bill entitled, "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors," which became a law near the close of your lastsession prompt no to express the hope that no similar measure will be [deemed necessary during the present session of congress. Indeed such a measure would now be open to serious objection, in addition to that which was lately urged upon your attention. I am informed by the secretary of war that the greater portion of the sum apprepriated for the various items specified in that act remains unexpended. Of the new works which it and thorized, expenses have been incurred upon [Continued on the second page.]

[CONTINUED ON THE SECOND PAGE.] The youthful color, beauty and lustre are gradually frestored to gray hair by Parker's Hair Balsom.

racts Speak For Themselves

C. R. Hall, Grayville Ill, writes: "I never sold any medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction as Thomas' Electric Oil. In my own case it cured a badly alcerated throat, and in threatened croup in my children it never failed to relieve,"

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Asido from the Time Honored Fire Insurance Companies, I represent

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CROCKERY STORE Immense Stock

Holiday Coods.

The Tables, Counters and Shelves are spread with all the latest noveltues—New Japanese Serools 10 cents to 75 cents, Flapanese Boreols 10 cents 10 cents to 25 cents of Styles, 10c to \$1,00. Bolls, from 3c to \$3,00. 10 styles of Ametache Coffees; 30 patterns of Colognes Sets, from 50 cents to \$1,00. over 700 vasces, 5c pair to \$23,00! New Jardensee Pots, very bandsons; 20 cityles Smokers Sets, 25c up; 10 dezen New China Frait Plates and compares to match; Elegant Epugnes, 25c variety of Francy Stant and Hang Lampus; nice Extension Percelain Shada Library Lamns \$2,00 20 of Rogers' best groups of Etatuary, so lifelike that they look as though they could speak, they give great pleasure, and are a loy forever in a bouso; this new pieces, Othello, Shylock, etc., also a full line of lower price statuary down to a nice Parina one for 25c; Over 3 cord of child's Tea and Dinner Sets, from 5c hour to \$1.50; latest novellies in silverware. 5-bottle tetripple plate Dinner Caster, for \$0,00; over 100, 50-piece Tea Sets, at special mines; 50 Chamber Sets, of 10 and 12 pieces; 12 full lines of Printed Table Crockery, of the best patterns, sell any quantity wanted; New Table Pocket Onlery, Carpet Sweepers, Bird Cages, Tea Prays, Lonf Hoards, Cake Closess, Wook Saskets, Rerap Baskets and many new specialties. All are invited to gaze, admire, and bny if they want to.

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Is the Best External Remedy Known.

It will immediately relieve the pain of Scalda and Burns and cure the worst case without leaving a sear. IT POSITIVELY CURES Phes. Fever Bones, Indolent Ulcars, Chaps, Chapes, Cuts, Wounds, Ununess, Childhains, Scaly Bruptions, Itchings and Impitations, AND AID DIBLASES OF THE SKIK AND SCALE. Get Coles Carbolleste; the wrapper on the comine is black and the letters green. Small boxes, 25c.; lurge boxes, 75c.

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Is cleaning, healing and refreshing; free from all impurities, and is unequaled for the Toliot and Bath.

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SENSATION.

550 The largest list of words formed from total letters in the name Teishion Bouday that he from small bottle of that perfume which any draggist, in Juneaville will formula to will canure a \$50 gold piece. California coinnge, of 1851. Buccessful list published in Chicago papera Jun. 18 11893. Bend at once for rules of competition to Hogan, Wisher & West. Perfumers, 121 Clark St. Chicago, 111. did2w

[CONCLUDED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.] two only, for which the total appropriation was \$210,000. The present available balance is disclosed by the following table: Amount of appropriation by act of Aug. \$18,738,875

Amount of appropriation by act of June 19, 1882 10.000 19, 1882 Amount of appropriation for payments to J. B. Eads Unorsended balance of former appopriations. 304,000 4,738,263

Total. \$17,739,044

Apparent by this exhibit that, so far as concerns most of the items to which the act of congress of August, 1862, relates, there can be no need of further appropriations until after the close of the present session. If, however, any action should seem to be necessary in respect to particular objects, it will be entirely feasible to provide for those objects by appropriate legislation. It is possible, for oxample, that a delay until the assembling of the next congress, to make additional provision for the Mississippi river improvements, might be attended with serions consequences. If such should appear to be the case, a just bill relating to that subject would command my approval. This leads mo to offer a suggestion which I trust will commend itself to the wisdom of congress. Is in not advisable that grants of considerable sums of money for diverse and indopendent schemes of internal improvement should be made the subjects of separate and distinct legislative enactments? It will searcely be gainsaid, even by those who favor the most liberal expenditures for such purposes as are sought to be accomplished by what is commonly called the river and harber bill, that the practice of grouping in such a bill appropriations for a great diversity of objects widely separated, either in their nature, or in both, is one which is to be deprecated. Unless it is divisable, it inevitably tends to secure the success of the bill as a whole, though many of the items, if separately considered, could scarcely fail of rejection. By the adoption of the course I have recommended, every member of congress, when opportunity should arise for giving his influence and vote for Total.....\$17,739,944 coin searcely lain or rejection. By the adoption of the course I have recommended, every member of congress, when opportunity should arise for giving his influence and vote for meritorious appropriations, which he would be enabled to do without being called upon to sanction others undescribing his approval. So, also, would the executive be afforded thereby a full opportunity to exercise his constitutional prorogative of opposing whatever appropriations seemed to him objectionable, without imperiling the success of others which commend themselves to his judgment. It may be urged in opposition to these suggostions that the number of works of international intervenents which are justly outified to governmental aid is so great as to render impracticable separate appropriation bills therefor, or over for such a comparatively limited numerical. accom separate appropriation bills therefor, or oven for such a comparatively limited number as make disposition of large sums of money. This objection may be well founded, and whether it be or not, the advantages which would be likely to ensue from the adoption of the course I have recommended may, perhaps, be more effectually attained by another, which I respectfully submit to converse a second I respectfully submit to congress as an alternative proposition. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

It is provided by the constitutions of fourapprove any item or items of a bill appropriating money, whereupon the parts of the bill approved shall be a law, and the part disapproved the bill to be a law, and the part disapproved the bill to be a law, and the part disapproved the bill to be a law, and the part disapproved to be a law. ing money, whereupon the parts of the bill approved shall be a law, and the part disappreved shall fail to become a law unless repassed, according to the provisions proscribed for the passage of bills over the vote of the executive. The states wherein some such provision as the foregoing is a part of the fundamental law, are Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Leeugia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jorsey, New York, Fennsylvania, Texas and West Virginia, I commend to your careful consideration the question whether an amendment of the federal constitution in the particular indicated would not afford the best remedy for what is often a grave embarrassment both to members of congress and to the ment both to members of congress and to the executive, and is sometimes a sorious public THE NAVAL SQUADRONS,

The report of the secretary of the navy states

that the movements of the various squadrons during the year have continued to illustrate the high character and excellent discipline of the naval organization.
On the 31st of December, 1881, information was received that the exploring

STEAMER JEANNETTE had been crushed and abandoned in the Arctic ocean. The officers and crew, after a journey over the ico, embarked in three boats for the coast of Siberia. One of the parties under the coast of Siberia. One of the parties under the command of Chief-Engineer George W. Mctiville, reached the land, and, falling in with natives, was saved. Another, under Lieutenant-Commander DeLong, landed in a barren region near the mouth of the Lona river. After six weeks tad clapsed all but two of the number had died from fatigue and starvation. No tidings have been received from the party in the third beat under the command of Lieutenant Chipp, but a long and fruitless investigation, leaves little doubt that all its members perished in the soc. As a slight tribute to their heroism, I give in this communication the names of the gallant non who sacrideed their lives in the expedition. Lioutenant Communication George De Long, had been crushed and abandoned in the Arctic communication the names of the gallant mon who sacrideed their lives in the expedition: Lioutenant Commander George De Long, Surgeon James M. Ambler, Jerome J. Collins, Hans Haller, Erichson Heinrich H. Haacke, George A. Bryd, Walter Lee, Adolph Drissier, Carl A. Gortz, Nelso Iverson, the cook, Ah Sam, and the Indian, Alexy. The officers and men in the missing boat were Lioutenant Charles W. Chipp, communding, William Dunbar, Alfred Sweelman, Walter Shartell, Albort C. Kuchne, Edwin Star, Henry D. Warren and Peter E. Johnson Lioutenant Giles B. Harber and Master William H. Schoutzckisch are now bringing home the remains of Lieutennane of the directions of congress, the Rodgers (fitted out for the relief of the Jounnette, in accordance with an act of congress of March 3, 1881) sailed from San Francisco June 16, under the command of Lieut, Robert M. Berry. On Nov. 30 she was accidentally destroyed by fire while in winter quarters in St. Lawrence bay, but the officers and crow succeeded in escaping to the shore.

otheors and crow succeeded in escaping to the shore.

Lieut Borry and one of his officers, after making a search for the Jeannette along the ceast of Siberia, foll in with Chief Engineer Mellville's party, and returned home by way of Europe. The other officers and the crew of the Rudgers were brought from St. Lawrence bay by the whaling steamer North Star. Master Charles E. Putnan, who had been placed in charge of a depot of supplies at Capo Serdze, returning to his post from St. Lawrence bay across the ice, in a blinding snow-storm, was carried out to sea and lost, notwithstanding all efforts to rescue him.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

notwithstanding all eforts to rescue him.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

It appears by the secretary's report that the available naval force of the United States consists of thirty-seven cruisers, fourteen single-turroted monitors, built during the rebellion, a large number of smooth-bore guns and parrot rifles, and eighty-seven rifled cannon. The cruising vessels should be grandually replaced by iron or stool ships; the monitors by modern armored vessels, and the armanent by high-power rifled guns. The reconstruction of our navy, which was recommended in my last message, was begun by congress authorizing, in its recent act, the construction of two large unarmored steel vessels of the character recommended by the late may advisory board, and subject to the final approval of a new advisory board to be organized as provided by that act. I call your attention to the recommendation of the secretary and the board, that anthority be given to construct two more cruisers of smaller dimensions and one fleet dispatch-vessel, and that appropriations be made for high power rifled cannon for the torpede service and for other harbor defenses. Funding the consideration by congress of the policy to be hereafter adopted in conducting the eight large navy yards, and their expensive establishments, the secretary advocated the reduction of expenditures therefor to the lowest possible amounts, and for the purpose of affording the officers and service and direction, the secretary advises that the lighthouse service and coast survey be transferred, as now organized, from the treasury to the navy department, and he also suggests, for the reasons which he assigns, that a similar transfer may visitely be made of the cruising revenue vessels.

the manufacture of moder? Ifon 'sleamships,' in fair competition with our commercial rivals. Our disadvantage in building ships is the greater cost of labor and in sailing them; higher taxes and greater interest on capital. While the ocean highways are already monopolized by our fordmidable competitors, these obstacles should in some way be overcome, and for our rapid communication with foreign lands we should not continue to depend wholly upon vessels built in the yards of other countries and sailing under foreign flags. With no United States steamers on the principal ocean lines or to any foreign ports, our facilities for extending our commerce are greatly restricted, while the nations which build and sail the ships and carry the mails and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages for increasing their trade. ne manufacture of modera icon 'sleamships

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. The report of the postmaster general gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department, and contains many valuable data department, and contains many variable data and accompanying suggestions which cannot fail to be of interest. The information which it affords that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures, must be very grafifying to congress, and to the people of the country. As matters which may fairly claim partially attention. I refer you to ble observations. ing to congress, and to the people of the country. As matters which may fairly claim particular attention, I refer you to his observations in reference to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing salaries and allowances; of extending the money-order system; of cularging the functions of the postal establishment, so as to have under its control the telegraph system of the country, though from this last and most important recommendation I must withhold my concurrence.

LETTER POSTAGE.

At the last session of congress, several bills were introduced into the house of representatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of two cents per half comes. I have given much study and reflection to this subject, and am theoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interest of the public. It has been the policy of the government from its foundation to defray, as far as possible, the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of postage, and it has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. As has been stated already, the report of the postmaster general shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than necessary expenditures. Unless some change is made in the existing was, the profits of the postal service will, in a few years, swell the revenues of the government many millions of dellars. The time seems auspicious, therefore, for some reduction in the rates of postage. In what shall that reduction consist? A review of the legislation which has been had upon this subject during the last thirty years. fore, for some reduction in the rates of postage. In what shall that reduction consists A
review of the legislation which has been had
upon this subject during the last thirty years,
discloses that domestic letters constitute the
only class of mail matter which has never
been favored by substantial reduction of rates.
I am convinced that the burdon of maintaining the service falls unequally upon
that class, and that more than any
other it is entitled to present itself. That such
relief may be extended to other public interests, will be discovered upon reviewing the results of former reductions. I meadiatory prior
to the act of 1845 the nostage upon a letter consalls of former reductions. Loundatory prior to the act of 1845 the postage upon a lotter composed of a single sheet was as follows: If conveyed 20 miles or less, feemts; between 20 and 80 miles, 10 cents; butween 50 and 400 miles, 1832 cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. By the act of 1845 the postage upon a single letter conveyed for any distance under 300 miles was fixed at 5 cents, and for any greater distance at 10 cents, and for any greater distance at 10 cents, and any greater distance for 6 cents. It will be naticed that both of these reductions were of a radical character and relatively quite as important as that which is now proposed. In each case there ensued a temporary loss of revenue, but a sudden and porary loss of revenue, but a sudden and large influx of business followed which substantially repaired that loss within three years. Unless the experience of past legislation in this country and elsowhere goes for naught it may be safely predicted that the stimulus of 50 per cent reduction in tax for carriage would store ingress the number of letters conpredicted that the stimulus of 50 per cent reduction in tax for carriage would at once increase the number of letters consigned to the mails. The advantage of secrecy would lead to a very general substitution of scaled packets for postal cards and open circulars, and in divers other ways the volume of first-class matter would be encomously augmented. Such increase amounted in England in the first year after the adoption of benny postage, to more than 125 per cent. As the result of careful estimates, the details of which cannot be here set out. I have become convinced that the dedictery for the first year after the proposed reductor [w.x] d not exceed 7 per cent. of the expanditures, or \$3,000,000, while the dedictery, after the reduction of 1845 was more than 14 per cent, and after that of 1851 was 27 per cent. Another interesting comparison is afforded by statistics farmished me by the postedites department. The act of 1815 was passed in the face of the fact that there existed a dedictery of more than \$30,000. That of 1851 was encouraged by the slight surplus of \$182,000. The access of recent in the next fiscal year is likely to be \$3,500,000. If congress should approve these surgestions, it may be deemed desirable to supply to some extent the deficiency which must for a time result by increasing the charge for carrying merchandise, which is now only 16 cents per pound. But even without such an increase. I am confident that the freceipts under the diminished rates would equal the expenditures after the lapso of three or four years.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

brings anew to your notice the necessity of onlarging the present system of federal jurisprudence, so as to effectually answer the requirements of the ever-increasing litigation with which it is called upon to deal.

The atterney general renews the suggestions of his prodecessor that, in the interests of justice, better provision than the existing laws afford should be finade in certain judicial districts for fixing the fees of witnesses and jurors.

jurors,

Lu my message of December last I referred
to panding criminal proceedings growing out STAR-ROUTE

to pending criminal proceedings growing out of alleged frauds. What is known as the service of the postoffice department and advised you I had enjoined upon the atomey general and associate counsel to whom the interests of the government were intrusted. general and associate counsel to whom the interests of the government were intrusted, the duty of presecuting with the utmost vigor of the law all persons who might be found chargeable with these offenses. A trial of ene of these cases has since occurred. It occupied for many weeks the attention of the supreme court of this district and was conducted with great zoal and ability. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury, but the came has again been placed upon the calendar and will shortly be retried. If any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for their offenses it will not be for lack of diligent and carnest effects on the part of the prosecution. Among the important subjects which are included within the secretary's reports, which will doubtless furnish occasion for congressional action, may be mentioned the neglect of the railroad companies to which large grants of land were made by the acts of 1862 and 1866, to take title thereto, and their consecutivities which accounted the resultants. and 1866, to take fittle thereto, and their consequent inequitable exemption from local taxa-

EDUCATION.

No survey of our material condition can fail to suggest inquiries as to to the moral and in-tellectual progress of the people. The census returns disclose an alarming state of illiteracy in certain parts of the country where the prevision for schools is greatly inadequate. It is a momentous question for the decision of congress, whether immediate substantial aid should be extended by the general government for supplementing the efforts of private benificence and of state and territorial logislation in behalf of education. The regulation of

INTER-STATE COMMERCE INTER-STATE COMMERCE
has already been the subject of your deliborations. One of the incidents of the marvelous
extension of the incidents of the marvelous
extension of the railway system of the country
has been the adoption of such measures by
the corporations which own or control the
roads as has tended to impair the advantages of healthful competition, and make
hustful discriminations in the adjustment
of freightlage. Those inequalities have been
corrected in several of the states by appropriate legislation, the effect of which is necess
sarily restricted to the limits of their own
territory. So far as such mischief affects
commerce between the states or between any
one of the states and a foreign country, they
are subjects of national concern, and congress
alone can afford relief.

ized, from the treasury to the navy department, and he also suggests, for the reasons which he assigns, that a similar transfer may sisely be made of the cruising revenue vessels.

COMMERCIAL MAIGNES.

The secretary forcibly depicts the ultimate connection and inter-dependence of the navy and the commercial marine, and invites attended by the secretary of the interior. It is not probable that any additional legislation in the continued decadence of the latter, and the corresponding transfer of our growing commerce to forcign bottoms. This subject is one of the utmost importance to he national welfare. Methods of reviving American shipbiniding, and of restoring the United States flag in the occan carrying trade should receive the immediate attention of congress. We have exchanged skill and changed material for THE SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

It is there that the Indian disturbances mainly occur, and that polygamy has found room for its growth. I mannot doubt that a careful survey of territorial legislation would be of the highest utility. Life and property would become more secure. The liability of outbreaks between Indians and whites would be lessened. The public domain would be more securely guarded, and better progress made in the instruction of the young.

ALASEA.

ALASKA.

Ataska is still without any form of civil government. If means were provided for the education of its people, and for the protection of their lives and property, the immense resources of the region would invite permanent settlements and open new fields for industry and enterprise.

I trust that some agreement may be reached which will speedily enable congress, with the commercial community the benefits of a mational

BANKRUPT LAW.

The report of the secretary of the interior, with its accompanying documents, presents a full statement of the varied operations of that department. In respect to

nothing has occurred which has changed or seriously modified the views to which I devoted much space in a former communication to congress. I renew the recommendation herein contained as to extending to the Indian the protection of the law, allotting land in severalty to such as desire it, and making suitable provision for the education of youths. Such previsions as the searchary foreibly maintains will prove unavailing, unless it is broad enough to include all who are able and willing to make use of it, and should not solely relate to intellectual rathing, but also to instruction in such manual labor and simple industrial arts as can be made practically available.

AGRICULTURE. THE INDIANS,

AGRICULTURE. The report of the commissioner of agriculture presents an accountrof the labors of that department during the past year, and includes information of much interest to the general

The condition of the forests of the country and the wasteful manner of their destruction taking place, give cause for serious appraheasion. Their action in protecting the carth's surface, in modifying the extremes of climate and in regulating and sustaining the flow of springs and streams is not well understood, and their importance in relation to the growth and prospority of the country cannot be safely disregarded. They are fast disappearing before destructive fires, and the legitimate requirements of our increasing population, and their total extinction cannot be long defined, unless better mothods than now prevail PRESERVATION OF FORESTS. and their total extinction cannot be long delived, nuless better methods than new prevail shall be adopted for their protection and entityation. The attention of congress is invited to the necessity of additional legislation to secure the preservation of the valuable ferests still remaining on the public demain, especially in the extreme western states and territories, where the measurity for their protection is greater than in less monetainous regions and where the prevailing drymss of the climate renders their recturation if they are none destroyed well night invasable. are once destroyed well nigh impossible

APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC SERVICE. The communication which I made to con-The communication which I made to congress at its first session in November last contained a somewhat full statement of my sentiments in relation to principles and rules which englet to govern epocintments to public service. Reforting to various plans which had therefore been the subject of discussion in the auticula haddeline. therefore been the subject of discussion in the national legislature, plans which in the main were modeled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which lacked cortain of the prominent features whereby that system is distinguished. I felt bound to intimate my double whether they or any of them, wends afterd adequate remody for the evils which they simed to correct. I declared, nevertheless, that if the proposed meraures should prove aimed to corree. I declared, novorthuless, that if the proposed measures should prove acceptable to congress, they would receive the unhesitating support of the executive. Since the suggestions were submitted for your consideration, there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they relate, but there has meanwhile been an increase in the public interest in that subject, and the people of the country, apparently without distinction of party, have, in various ways, and upon frequent occasions, given expression to their earnost wish for prompt and dofinite action. In my judgment such action should no longer be postponed. I may add that my own sense of its pressing importance has quickened by observation in a practical phase of the matter to which attention has more than once been called by my prodocessors. called by my predecessors.

now comprises 102,000 persons, the larger part of whom must, under the terms of the constitution, be selected by the president, either directly or through his appointees. In the early years of the administration of the government, the personal direction of the appointments to the civil service may not have been an irksome task for the executive, but now that the burden has increased fully a bundred-field, it has become greater than he ought to bear, and it necessarily diverts his time and attention from the proper discharge of his dattention be delegated to other hands, cannot be delegated to other hands. In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the constitution has established for filling the amount of thes of the multic ions which the constitution has established for filling the minor offices of the public for filling the minor offices of the public service. But whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain that much relief may be afforded, not only to the provident and to the heads of the departments, but to senators and representatives in congress. I trust that before the close of the present accion some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any measures which are likely to conduce to that end as to the most appropriate term any measures which are likely to conduce to that end as to the most appropriate term and tenure of the efficial life of the subordinate employes of the government. It seems to be generally agreed that, whatever their extent or character, the one should be definite and the other stable, and that neither should be regulated by zeal in the service of party or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual. It matters little to the poople at large what competent person is at the head of this department or that bureau, if they feel assured the removal and accession of another will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates whose duties are purely administrative, and have no legitiare purely administrative, and have no legiti-mate connection with the triumph of any po-litical principles or the success of any political party or faction. It is to this latter class of officers that the senate bill, to which we have party or faction. It is to this latter class of officers that the senate bill, to which we have already referred, oxclusively applies. While neither that bill nor any other prominent scheme for improving the civil service concerns the higher grade of officials who are appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate I foel bound to correct a prevalent misapprehension as to the frequency with which the present executive has displaced the incumbent of an office and appointed another in his stead. It has been repeatedly alleged that he has in this particular signally departed from the course which has been pursued ander recent administrations of the government. The facts are as follows: The whole number of executive appointments during the four years immediately preceding Mr. Gartield's accession to the presidency, was 2,636; of this number 234, or 9 per cent., involved the removal of previous incumbents. The ratio of removals to the whole number of appointments was much the same during each of those four years. In the first year, with 730 appointments, there were 35 removals, or 85 per cent.; in the third, with 490 appointments, there were 415 removals, or 10 per cent.; in the fourth, with 490 appointments, there were 350 removals, or 10 per cent.; in the fourth, with 490 appointments, there were 310 appointments and 87 removals, or 22.7 per cent. Precisely the same number of removals (87) has taken place in the fourteen months which have since clapsed, but they constitute only 32 per cent. within that period, and less than two-sixths of the crute in the felicials (4,450), exclusive of the army and navy, which is filled by presidential appointment.

I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necosary for sup

filled by presidential appointment.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supplanting the existing provisions of law in relation to political assessment. In July hast I authorized a public announcement that employes of the government should regard themselves as at liberty to exercise their pleasure in making or refusing to make political contributions, and that their action in that regard would in no manner affect their official stations. In this announcement, I acted upon the view which I had always maintained and still maintain—that a public officer should be as absolutely free as any other citizen to give or to withhold a contribution for the aid of the political party of his choice. It has, hewever, been urged, and doubtless not without foundation in fact, that by the solicitation of superiors and by other medos, such contributions have at all times been obtained from persons, whose ealy motive, for kiving

has been a fair of what might befail them in they refused. It goes without saying that such contributions are not voluntary. In my such contributions are not voluntary. In my judgment, their collection should be prohibited by law. A bill which will effectually suppress them will receive my cordial approval.

I hope that, however numerous and urgent may be the demand upon your attention, the interest of this district will not be forgotten. The demial to its residents of the great right of suffrage in all its relations to national, state and municipal action imposes on congress the duty of affording them the best administration which its wisdom can devise.

The report of the district commissioners indicate certain measures whose adoption would seem to be very desirable. Linstance in particular those which relate to arrears of taxes, to steam railroads, and to assessments of real property.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION. Among the questions which have been the topic of recent debate in the halls of congress, topic of recent debate in the halls of congress, none are of greater gravity than those relating to the ascertainment of the vote for presidential electors and the intentment of the constitution in its provisions for devolving the executive functions upon the vice president, when the president suffers from inhibitive to discharge the nowers and duties of his office. I trust that no embarrassment may result from a failure to determine these questions before another national election.

CONCLUSION.

The closing year has been replote with blessings for which we owe to the Giver of all Good our reverent acknowledgement. For the uninterrupted harmony of our foreign relations; for the decay of sectional animosities; for the exuborance of our harvests, and the triamphs of our mining and manufacturing industries; for the prevalance of health, the spread of intelligence, and the conservation of the public credit; for the growth of the country in all the elements of untional greatness—for these and countless other blessings—we should rejoice and be glad. I trust that under the inspiration of this great prosperity, one counsels may be harmonious and that the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice and economy may direct the adoption of measures in which the congress and the executive may heartily unite. CONCLUSION. may heartily unite.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR. Washington, Doc. 4, 1882.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP. Rumor of a Break by the Young Re-

publicans.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.-The following, from its Chicago correspondent, appears in The Courier-Journal: "Your correspondent has just seemed some facts of very great importance bearing on the coming fight for the United States senatorship for this state, and has discovered that a secret conference has just been held here, resulting in the declaring of bitter war against previous publicly recognized candidates for the senatorship, including Gov. Cullom, Commissioner Hann, Oglesing Gov. Cullom, Conneissioner Ranm, Oglesby, Lieut, Gov. Hamilton, and all others. The movement is brought about by the young Republican club of Himois, the most powerful and closest organization within that party fits Safe. Its executive contaiting controllers State Santiers Horazo S. Clark of Coles, John R. Tamer, of Clay, Ban Hogau of Palaski, H. H. Evans of Kane, W. J. Campbell and George E. White of Cook, and exsenter Charles Bent of Whiteside. All but the latter were present. The conference was of a most secret character. All members state into the city without registering at any of a most secret character. All members stole into the city without registering at any of the hotels. They met in a private room of a noted drinking resort, opposite the court-house, on Clark street. The decision of the conference was from this time forward to take every means possible to down Logan, Callon, Raum, and all the old fossible of the Republican party in this state. They also decided on making studye Payson, of Living-lon, a prominent autority of that section of Himois, just re-elected to congress, their candidate for United States senator. They have between forty and sifty Republican votes in the assen-Control States sonator. They have between forty and fifty Republican votes in the assembly already pledged to Judge Payson. Fifty-live seems the nomination. The publication of this news will create a general consternation and stampode in the Republican party of this state.

MUTUAL UNION.

Growth of a Great Telegraphic En-

terprise.

New York, Dec. 5.—The money to be raised by the friends of the Mutual Union Telegraph company to the amount of \$2,000,000, or more I a larger sum is needed, will be expended in the extension of the lines of the company the extension of the lines of the company through territory which promises to bring to the company largely increased business. At the present time new lines are being built along the line of the Mousatonic read in Massachusetts and in central New York. On the 12th instant the company will enter into possession of lines extending from Richmond north to Mackinaw, Mich., along the line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana road. This will add 400 miles to the lines, which already extend in the northwest to Minneapolis, Minn. The company is now leaving constructed a large number of "tickens" for use in sending out quotations and news from the various exchanges.

"tickers" for use in sending out quelations and news from the various exchanges.

The "ticker" used by the company marks with thrice the speed of that now in use by the Gold-& Stock Telegraph company, and is very different in its manner of construction. For the privilege of the floor of the stock exchange for the purpose of obtaining quotations the company will have to pay \$18,000 yearly, the sum now paid by the Wostern Union company for a sitaliar privilege. The "tickers" will be ready for use in about two months, and will be distributed for business in this city, Chicago. distributed for business in this city St. Louis and other commercial and busine

Robert Bonner in Kentucky. LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 5.—Robert Bonner visited the past few days the various stock farms in Scott Woodford, and Fayetto counties and returned here last night. He intends, if is said, purchasing some tine stock in this neighborhood.

An Infamous Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.-Some unknown person, bolieved to have been the second mate, bored three auger-holes in the keel of the ship Joseph S. Spinney, in midocoan, but a prompt discovery of the deed enabled her to

Imprisoned.
New York, Doc. 5.—John Devoy, editor of The Irish Nation, has been committed to the Tombs for thirty days for refusing to divulge the name of the chief of the revolutionary party who gave him tharge of the skirmishing fund.

Collector Arthur's Bondsmen. NEW YORK, Dec. 5.-The bondsmen of C. A. Arthur as collector of the port of New York are still held for a defalcation of \$5,000 in the accounts of a clerk, and congress will be asked to pass an act for their relief.

Sergeant Ballentine to Lecture. New York, Dec. 5.—Sorgeant Ballentine, or he London bar, who went to India and defended the gulkwar of Baroda for a fee of \$10,000, has arrived in this city to deliver a course of lectures. ~-- ·· ·

Langtry.

Boston, Dec. 5.-Mrs. Langtry's opening

performance last night in "An Unequal Match" was witnessed by an audience of less than afficen hundred. The speculators have been terribly bitten, The Princess Louise. MONTREAL, Dec. 5.-A portion of the ward-

robe of Princess Louise was yesterday forwarded to San Francisco, from which fact a rumor has grown that she will spend the win-ter in Florida.

The Star-Route Trial. Washington, Dec. 5.—The star-route trial came up in the criminal court yesterday, and on account of excusing several members of the panel, the court adjourned until to-day, It is reported by one of the counsel that ex-Senator Dorsey is seriously fil.

A World Wants Proof,

"The proof of the pudding is the cating thereof," and not in chewing the string which tied the bag. Therefore, take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. It cures all blood disorders, torpid liver, sick headache, costiveness, and all dis-cases of the urinary organs. The best appetizer and tomic known. Sold by Stearns & Baker. Fifty cents per bottle.

Where machinery is used the Drew Oil Cup will save 50 per cent, of cil Write for circular. Borden, Selleck &

CONGRESS.

Opening of the Short Session of the Forty-Seventh Congress.

Bills Offered .-- Routine Work and a Quick Adjournment.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5,-The senate was called to order vesterday by President Pro Tem Davis. After prayer, the customary resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to notify the president and the house of representatives that the senate was ready for business. Mr. Hale of Maine, introduced a bill to in-

crease the number of the judges of the Alahama claims commission to five. Mr. Harris of Tennessee, presented a me-

morial of the board of health of Memphis, approving the action of the national board of health, and asking adequate appropriations to sustain the same; referred.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Hill of Colorado, providing for coinage at the Denver mint.

By Mr. Voorbees granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Hear Admiral Scott. The senate then went into the calendar, and after disposing of one or two private bills, took a recess for half an hour.

The senate reconvened at 1:30, and shortly afterward the president's message was read. During the collequey over the bill providing for the reinstatement of the army efficer Beebe, Mr. Edmunds opposed the measure, and took occasion to say that there appeared to be dissatisfaction throughout the country about everything that congress had done of At the conclusion of the reading of the mes-

At the conclusion of the reading of the measurement procedure as submitted the annual reports of the secretary of the freasury and altorney general, after which Mr. Brown of Georgia announced the death of Senator Hill, and offered a resolution of regret, which was taken to be a second to the contract to the contract of the contract was unanimously agreed to. Then, as a token of respect, the senate, at 2:50, adjourned.

In consequence of the unrescinded order of has session fixing 11 o'clock a. m. as the hour for daily assembling of the house, the second Last session bring 11 o clock a. m. as the nour for daily assembling of the house, the second session of that body was opened by the speaker at that hour. The galleries were comfortably filled. On the slor, there was a bushing throng of members engaged in friendly greeting, and exchange of jointair remarks in reference to the recent election. The appearance of the chamber was not changed, the same dingy carpet covering the floor, though the rowardshing of the desks tends to make the half look brighter. The desk accupied during the last session by the late Representative Codegraff of Ohio, was tast fully dressed in black and ormanneted with a bashet of flowers.

In the opening prayer the chaplain alluded to the death of Messes. Lowe and Updegraff, and gave thanks that the other members were preserved through the recease in health and prosperity. The speaker than formally declared the session of ened, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The call disclosed the presence of 202 members, The following were then sworn in as moderated.

The call disclosed the presence of 202 members. The following were then sworm in as members of the house to fill vacancies: Hitt of Himois, to succeed Hawk; Reas of Georgia, to succeed Stephens; Shelley of Alabama, to succeed himself.

Mr. Calkins of Indiana presented a memorial against the swearing in of Shelley, but asked for no action beyond reference to the committee on checkins; so ordered.

Mr. Moulton of Illicois, tresented a mayor

Mr. Moulton of Illinois, presented a paper Mr. Mortion of Illinois, presented a paper from John P. Caine, claiming to be elected as delegate from Utah.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a countitee to inform the precident and senate that the house was ready to preced to business.

The speaker presented a raport of the tariff commission, which, on motion of Mr. Kelley, was referred to the ways and means committee.

was referred to the Ways and headle committee.

A colloquy cusued between Messrs, Kelley and Cox, during which the latter remarked arrenatically that he was happy to hear that the secretary of the commission was about to leave for Europe.

Mr. Bryan of Kansas, reported an Indian appropriation bill; referred to the committee of the whole.

Bills were introduced: By Mr. Herbert of Alabama, problibiting political assessments of government employes.

By Mr. Rosecrans of California, to incorporate the Yellowstone Park railroad.

By Mr. Kasson of Iowa, for the botter regulation of the civil service.

By Mr. Anderson of Kansas, to create an agricultural commission. Ity Mr. Anderson of Ennsas, to create an agricultural commission.

Mr. Lefevre of Ohio, offered a Treschution calling upon the sceretary of the interior for information as to whether there had been an attempted consolidation of the Union Pacific with any other road, and if so, by what anthority the action was attempted.

Mr. Valentine of Nebraska, introduced a bil to compel the payment by the Union Pacific Company of the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying the lands granted to it.

By Mr. Randail (Geonsylvania), abolishing the offices of assistant secretary of war and

By Mr. Randall (Tenneylvania), abolishing the offices of assistant secretary of war and the navy. By Mr. Hank of (Tennessee), amerikatory of section (51), revised stantes, so as to apply to all cases of bribery and other offenses against a free ballot.

By Mr. Dingley of (Maine), embodying the points agreed upon by the committee on shipping, and providing for the importation in bond free of duty, of supplies for vessels engaged in foreign trade, and for the abolition of the Canada.

Gamala.

Mr. Cox of New Yo-1, calling on the secretary of war for information as to the amounts of appropriations under the river and harbor bills of iSSI and iSS2, withheld and under what provision of law.

By Mr. Gibson of Lonisiana, amending the wide of the leaves and interesting the

By Mr. Gibson of Louisiana, amening merules of the house, so subjects relating to the improvement of the Mississippi river be referred to the committee on levees, etc.

At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. Kasson offered a resolution granting the committee on civil service reform leave to report at any time.

at any time.

Mr. Cox favored the resolution; asked what

Mr. Cox layored the resolution; asked what quickened the conscience of his friends; made some jocular remarks as to his candidacy for speakership and yielded to Mr. Springer, who twitted his friends on the other side upon the failure of the assessment policy.

A resolution was then adopted fixing the hour for the meeting of the house at 12.

The president's message was then read.

Mr. Herbert of Alabama, then announced the death of Congressmen Love.

Mr. Saylor of Ohio, announced the death of Mr. Updegraff, and the house, out of respect to the memory of the degraed, adjourned.

Griggs! Glycorine Salve.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, totter and all skin erup-tions. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. For sale by Stearns & Baker.

A Farmer Speaks.

Mr. Austin Jny, Copenhagen, Out., says he was so ufflicted with Liver complaint that he was obliged to give up work. The druggist at Alymer induced bim to try Zopesa with such good results that after using two bottles he was able to resume his work as usual. Says he got re-hef from the first dose, and is satisfied there is no better Liver remedy in existence. He gladly allows us to use his name. For sale by Prentice & E

Its Just Reward. J.T. Manchester, Auburn, N. Y., says Zopesa is taking the place of many older

medicines in that section.

As a parecea for the Liver it is admirable, corrects the bile, strengthens digestion, cures Dyspepsia. It acts quickly, gives rest to the nerves, promotes sleep. It is pleasant to take. Keep the Liver healthy and you prevent fever and ague, Bilious and other fevers, and as a rule are happy mortals. For sale by Prentice

"Must say it's the nicest thing I ever used for the teeth and breath," says every one having tried "TEABERRY" the new toilet gem. Get a 5 cont sample. For Bale by Prentice & Eysenon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Atmore's Mince Meat
The only really fine \$600ds of the kind in The only really fine \$60 the market at DENNISTON'S.

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Evaporated Peaches,
Apples, Peurs, Apricots, Piunts, Prancils
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Igs. Smyrnia, Turkish, and Elense Figs. at DENNISTON'S. F 128.

CH.PON. Lemon Peel, Orange Peel at DENNISTON'S. Hecker's Self-Raising Buck-wheat, is the most reliable, at

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Would respectfully call attention to his extensive Painting Rooms on Bird Street, in the rear of Hodge & Buchholz' shop, where he is prepared to do first class Carriage and Artistic Painting of a superior workmanship. Give king a call, jan28dawly

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Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy
Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips,
Er shee, Combs, etc., etc. Also a good assortment of Trunks, Valises and Ladies' Satchels,
The best kind of Harness Oils always on Land,
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wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts or judgments considered good, bad or indifferent, and fur foreslosure all mortgages due or past due at his office, on Main Street, over M. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wisconsin, All business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

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THE FINEST DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY, CAN BE FOUND AT J. Hammerschlag's CigarStore

FINE DELICIOUS CIGARS, Fancy imported Meerschaum

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Elegant imported Cigar Cases. Fine Meerschaum Ciparette Cases. Fine Amber Cigarette Cases,

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FANCY CHEWING TOBACCO. Fancy Chewing Tobacco Boxes. Fancy Hunting Pouches. Also Fine Plug and Fine Cut To-

Fancy Smoking Tobacco. The Ladies are invited to Call. Julius Hammerschlag.

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JAMES MORGAN'S,

East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis., Are perfect in shape, well made, and of the best materials. Attention is particularly direct-ed to the following, viz: DOLMANS, Made of Black Silk Rhadome, fined with United Satin and trimmed with brack and say White Mixed Plush.

JACKETS. Made of fine Light Colored Cloaking, in two Shades, Brown and Green, and triu med with Fancy Imitation Beaver Plush.

DOLMANS.

With Chinese Sleeves, made of Fine Light Colored Cloaking, in three shades, Green, Brown, and Light Brown, and trimmed with Fancy Colored Plushes to match. DÖLMANS.

Made of Fine Light Colored Cloaking, in three shades, Green, Brown and Light Brown and trimmed with Paney Colored Plushes to Match. DOLMANS.

With Chinese Sleeve, made of Fine Ribbed Black Diagonal Cloaking trimmed with deep Black Pluch. DOLMANS. Hade of Fine Ribbed Black Diagonal, trim-med with Fox Pointed For,

TAN MORGAN SELLS THE FINEST ECOTS and SHOES
THE LOWEST PRICES.

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ON MILWAUREE STREET, FOR MEALS ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Day Board!

Would respectfully invite the people of Jamesville and vicinity to call and TEXAMINE OUR

BILL OF FARE When in want of a first-class meal. Satisfaction guaranteed

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photographs from a new negative during December, $\boxminus C O T E O R D$ will give you your choice of any one of the following books at Lawrence's bookstore.

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American Popular Dictionary AGAIN

upon our SPECIAL BOOK SALE, on Wednes-The attendance and the sale of books were far

beyond our expectations, and we are gratified

in the knowledge that our patrons were pleased some UNUSUAL BARGAINS in

Ladies and Children's Merino Underwear Hosiery, Gloves and

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Ribbon Coupons n choice styles, which we will now offer at a discount of 10 Per Cent from the prices we

sold them on the day of special sale. Ladies desiring the Charcest Ribbons, at, the lowest prices they ever heard of, should tak advantage of this opportunity. The low will soon be entirely exhausted.

We will continue to sell

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AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES.

We expect to open this week the greatest bar-gains in Gent's Neckwear! Which we have yet offered

. L. KELLY & Co. 89 AND 91 WISCONSIN ST. MIR, WALLED D.

State and County Taxes. Notice is hereby given that the general war-

ant for the collection of the State and County Taxes for the year 1832, is now in my bands, and that I will receive said Taxes at my office in this city, until January 1st. 1883. after which I shall proceed to collect the same as the law directs. Treasurer of the City of Janesville.

Janesville, Dec. 4, 1882.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE, A favorite presert tion of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U.S. (now retired) for the cut of Nerrous Probliting Lost Manhood, Weakness and Proman, Sent in plain scaled envelope free. Pringgists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisians, Mg.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and scholesomoness. More economical than the ordinary limis, and cannot be sold in compension with the multitude of low test, short weight, almost physical powders. Sold only in cams.

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REAL ESTATE COLUMN. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE

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The Real Estate Broker of Janesville deals more extensively in Real Estate than any other Real Estate agent in Southern Wisconsin. He buys, sells, ex changes and rents Real Estate. He has in his list a great number of large and small farms, in Rock Co., some with cheap improvements, and not so well located. and some with valuable improvements and excellently located for sale or ex change. Likewise some timber lots, one near the city.

this city property list is large, compris-ing some thirty Houses and Lots, with prices ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. Also a large quantity of Western lands, and a large number of Western improved farms for sale or to exchange.

for sale or to oxchange.

If you wish to buy, self or exchange Real Estate, or acquire any information pertaining thereto, call on him at his office and he will gladly and faithfully render any service in his power.

He deals on the square, and guarantees perfect titles on all property seld by him. Office hours 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., 8 to 10 o'clock P. M.

Is you place your real estate in m hands to sell, you will not be required to sign a contract containing a 90-day or any other unconscionable provision. il. II. Beanchard. ____1y29ddan*

BUCK

Dog Skin

CASTOR!

CLOTH GLOVES!

We always have hid as good stock as could be found in the hearing before Judge Maxwell, of the common pleas, suspended for two weeks, pending the final hearing. The News company furnishing bonds in \$10,000.

It is stated on good authority that John R. McLean, proprietor of The Enquirer, proposes to start a locat morning paper in particular opposition to The News, and to the rest of the morning dailies in general. A purchase of real estate has been made within a square of The Enquirer office, and the plan is to furnish the newspaper with proof-slips of Enquirer locals and specials, to be cut down and changed to suit. Thus it will be edited with scissors and paste in the literal sense. What officet it will have on The Enquirer is auchter matter, but as McLonn is supposed to be worth a round million be is though! to be able to thus take money from one pecket and place if in the other, if at the same time he can do his rivals damage. city, but this season we have a much better We can and wilsell them cheaper than ever You just come in and examine] our \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50

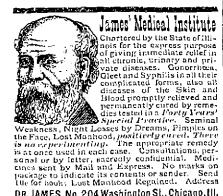
BUCK GLOVE!

And speaking about

We have a corner on that, and we are prepared to give our customers a benefit. Our stock in every department is complete and about prices, we have never been able to sell good Clothing

FOOTE & WILCOX.

as cheap as at this time.



DR. JAMES, No. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III.

THE GAZETTE. A MISSOURI BATTLE. The mails arrive and depart at the Janesvile. Post-Office as follows. Desperate Fight Between Three Desper-adoes and the Populace at

GONE TO THE WALL.

Fallure of C. S. & J P. Jones, Cotton-

Goods Manufacturers of Phila-

delphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The firm of O. S. &

J. P. Jones, of Adams and Pinostreots, Frankford, manufacturers of cotton goods, has con-

fessed judgment for dobts aggregating \$380,-

644, with Beveral other minor claims not

upon record. Upon these judgments executions

have been issued by Jones, Warner & Co.,

the principal creditors, and the sheriff has

levied upon all the property belonging to the

firm, consisting of mills, machinery, valuable

property in Frankford, and goods in this city. The firm consists of Conrad S. and Jefferson

P. Jones, who are sons of G. F. Jones, of No. 235 North Eighteenth street, senior member of

the firm of Jones, Warner & Co. Gideon F.

JOURNALISTIO.

A New Morning Paper in Cincinnati ... The Enquirer Will Enter into

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.-The News, Judge Un

derwood's new Democratic paper, made its appearance Saturday. It is an eight column

folio, selling at 2 cents. The injunction

served on the Western Union office last night

against the delivery to The News of the United

Press association dispatches was to-day, on

hearing before Judge Maxwell of the common

An Anonymous Brute.

nornetrated a day or two upo on an old man named Reichtmoyer, residing in Calhonn

county, Mich. Some one writing over the

county, Mich. Some one writing over the noted by time of F. Irving informed Reichtmeyer that his sen Ezekiel traveling in this vicinity, had been robbed and nurdered. The old man traveled two hundred miles and reached here last night, for the purpose of taking the remains of his sen home. He was astenished to learn that his offspring had not been either injured or robbed, and that a hearless wrotch had induced him to come to Wabash on a wild-goose chase. Young Reichtmeyer is now north of the city, but was not seen by the father, who returned home to-

meyor is now north of the city, but was not seen by the father, who returned home to-day.

Moral: Don't Flirt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5, -S. J. Durham,

n brakeman on the Cincinnati, St. Louis & Chicago road, was instantly killed here last

night under peculiar circumstances. He was

shanding on a freight car as the train entered the city ongaged in the pleasing occupation of flirting with a girl. While this occupation of flirting with under the Noble street viaduet and he was knocked off between the cars, the wheels crushing him hearibly. He was a single man, whose home was at Charle's Hill.

Banks Violating the Laws.

cently submitted to Attorney General Browster

certain questions in regard to the acceptance

an cheeks by instantal on deposit, and showed that in one day nine banks in New York had certified cheeks amounting to nine times their whole capital. The atternoy general decides that such operations are clearly in violation of the laws of 1869 and 1882.

Pine Land Purchase.

this city, and Louis Sands, of Manistee, have

purchased 6,000 acres of land, containing 70,-

MILWAUKEE, Doc. 5 .- Sherburne Bryant, of

of checks by national banks in excess of the

Wasignaton, Dec. 5.—Comptroller Knox re-

Wanasii, Ind., Dec. 5.-A cruel hoax was

Competition With Itself.

Moberly, Mo. One of the Bandits Instantly Killed in His Efforts to Escape.

Moderly, Mo., Dec. 5.—An exciting chase, participated in by large numbers of citizens," occurred here yesterday and resulted in the death of one desperade and the wounding of two others. On Saturday three men arrived here and registered at a hotel as William and John Curry and G. Smith, of Ottumwa, Iowa. Sunday a citizen recognized them as Nieholas, John, and Richard Cook, three notorious desperadoes whose home is at Mount Storling, Ill., and they were further identified as taree of the four men whom the authorities attempted to arrest at Topeka, Kan., last Tuesday, and in which attempt the sherin and an aide were badly wounded. Marshal Lynch, of this city, being informed, propared to arrest them, and accompanied by Officers Stedger and Keller approached them on the street in the business part of the town at moon yesterday. John Cook at once drew a revolver and fired at Lynch. Several shots were exchanged. Then the desper adoes started on a run, followed by officers and a large crowd of citizons, who kept up a running fire with pistols and shot-gans hastly gathered along the way. The decing men after doubling for several blocks came upon two saddled horses standing at a rack. Two of them mounted and started southwest. The third continued wastward on freet particularly

and bottoning for several mocks came upon two saddled horses standing at a rack. Two of them mounted and surted southwest. The third continued westward on foot, pursued by a detachment of the crowd. Micholas and John, the two on horselack, wore overlaken by mounted men and captured, after receiving several wounds, Micholas getting a charge from the shot-gun in his head, while John was knocked from his horse with a clubbed gun. The horses also were shot in several places. Richard, fleeing alone, was pursued by Marshal Lynch and Thomas Hawerth, and after soveral shots had been exchanged he fell mortally wornded, and died while the officers were bringing him back to town in a wagon. Nicholas and John were breught back and their wounds dressed. Nicholas is wounded in the head, and will probably die. John is also badly hurk. The non were shot in soveral places, and altogether a hundred shots must have been fired during the chase, as the men by dedging about gue time for a large crowl to gather in the pursuit, many of them armed, who fired as they ran. The despendeds were well armed and fired a large number of shots, but strangely not one of the pursuing party was wounded. The men were identified yesterdry by a citizon who knew them in Mount Sterling. They are wanted both in Illinois and Jowa for numorous crimes, being charged with burglary, horse-stealing, and murdor. Nicholas confessed their identity, and telegraphed their mother, Mrs. Shehan, of Mount Sterling, for their capture and disabiling. They were well dressed and had considerable money in their possession.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Opening Exercises of the Dairy Fair at Milwankee, Wis., To-Day.

the firm of Jones, Warner & Co. Cideon F. Jones helds a Judgment for \$109,833, which is alleged to have been for money loaned two his two sons when they built their large factory in Frankford, a few years ago, with interest to date. The firm of Jones, Warner & Co., of No. 221 Chestunt street, which has for some time been heighing the tottering firm along in business, consists of Cideon F. Jones, Richard C. Warner and David C. Goldon. They held judgments which, with accrucia inferest to date, amount to \$280,000. Besides the debts upon record, there are believed to be claims outstanding against the bankrupt firm which will amount to \$70,000 or or \$80,000. The reasons assigned for the lieved to be claims outstanding against the bankrupt firm which will amount to \$70,000 more or \$80,000. The reasons assigned for the crash is that there has been little or no domand for cotten goods for some little or no domand for cotten goods for some little or no domand for cotten goods for some little or no domand for cotten goods for some little or no domand that the manufacturer or that class of goods are unable to realize the actual cost of manufacture on account of the great overproduction in the construction of the goods as some as they were completed to Jones, Warner & Co., and upon the fabries the latter from have from time to time advanced same of money. As there have been but few soles, Jones, Warner & Co. found that the goods were rapidly accumulating, and that they had already leaned more money on the goods than they were actually worth. In order to save themselves they had their judgments entered up by their hawner and proceeded to get what they could from the wreek. Their claim is prior to that of Gideon F. Jones, The assets of the firm will probably exceed \$400,000. Their property in Frankford, known as Calentin mills, is very valuable. The buildings and grounds alone, without my machinery are estinated to be worth at least \$75,000, and with the machinery, the property, a prominent dealer in conteng goods said hast night, ought to bring under the accioneer's harmor over \$250,000. In addition to the mills the firm has in the hands of Jones, Warren & Co., a quantity of goods which a member of the firm says will invoice at least \$200,000 more. The mills were running yealoring, and will hip probably be kept going just as it nothing bad happened. MILWAUREE, Wis., Docomber 5.-Tho oxecutive committee of the National Union Dairy fair yesterday prepared a programme for the opening ceremonies to-day. The special train from Chicago and clsewhere arrived at 12, and was mot at the depot by the local reception committees from the chamber of commerce and the butter and cheese trade of Milwankes. At 2 p. m. the delegates, escerted by Novans' military band, and the Chicago Produce exchange, 200 strong, marched from the different hotels to the Exposition building and assembled there in the south end of the main

hall.

The order of exercises to be observed will be as follows: Music by Novans' band; call to order by R. D. Lorry, manager of exposition; welcome to delegates on the part of the state of Wisconsin by ex-Gov. William E. Smith, Milwaukoe; welcome on the part of the city of Milwaukoe by Mayor Stoweli; greeting on the part of the Exposition association and Morchants association of Milwaukoe, by John R. Goodrich; response on behalf of the National Butter, Choose and Egg association by Hon. Austin Duolap, president, of Boston; response on behalf of the North-western Dairymen's association by W. D. Hoard, of Fort Atkinson, Wis.; response on the part off; he State Dairymen's association of Wisconsin by Hon. Hiran: Smith, of Sheboygan; on behalf of the Chicago Produce exchange by C. F. Dextor, of Chicago; on behalf of the dairy interest in the cast by Hon. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y. At the close of these exercises, the national convention will be called to order, and the roil of states called and ercedentials examined.

The dairy products are now all in place, and the disciplent is stated to proset. and crederials examined.
The dairy products are now all in place, and the display is said to be the largest and finest ever made in this country or Europe.

Michigan Horticulturists. PLINT, Mich., Dec. 5.—The Michigan Horticultural society opened a three-days' session in the high school hall last evening. Among the delegates are Profs, Cook, Satterly, Beal, the Agricultural college; Prof. Banr, Messes, Scott, Parsall, Baldwin, of Ann Arbor; Messes. Scott, Parsall, Baldwin, of Ann Arbor;
J. Lannin, T. T. Lyon, R. Haigh, Jr., South
Haven; C. M. Wood, of Lansing; Judge Lawson, Van Buren courty, G. C. McClatchie, of
Ludington; I. Il. Butcrifield, of Port Hinton,
and H. W. Davis, of Lapeer. Those also expoeted are William L. Wobbor, Thomas W.
Palmer, Judgo Marston, William Jonney, J.
W. Begole, M. S. Crosby, etc. The opening
address of welcome was delivered by Mayor
Atwood. There is a fine display of horticultural products. There is a good attendance
and much interest manifested.

The Arlington Estate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-The United States supreme court has decided the Arlington estato case in favor of General Cursis Lee. As the ground is now occupied as a national cometory, the claimant will accept its value in cash-During the war, officers of the government re-fused to accept from an agent of General Lec the sum of \$9,207 levied as a direct tax, but proceeded to sell the property for the assessment.

A Revolutionary Organization. LONDON, Dec. 5.—A new revolutionary organization has just been started in London, called the National Revolutionary league. On its list of honorary members are Louis Michel, Rochofort and Prince Krapothine. Ite leading spirit, a well-known radical and advanced writer, has issued an address to the people of England, in which he says: "Thoro are circum" stances under which political assassination; is justifiable and necessary, and when murder is no crime. We must have anarchy before we have peace and order. We must have revolution before we can have law. We want to do

hon before we can have law. We want to do have ywith all existing institutions and ever-throw all governments, because they are opposed to the wishes and welfare of the people. We must and will have revolution. Then we will have a true government, based upon the will of the people, when each and all will be equals. An active campaign is to be carried on during the winter months, and violent revolutionary pamphlets are to be circulated.

Our readers will find the finest assort ment of gentlemens' and ladies' toil ets at Prentice & Evenson's drug store opposite the post office, and the prices are much lower than last season. They also offer an elegant line of pearl oper plasses, in all the latest styles. Wery

Balm in Gliead.

There is a balm in Gilead to heal each gaping wound; In Thomas' Eclectric Oil, the remedy 000,000 feet of pine, in Langiade county, Wis. For internal and for outward use, you is found,

six miles from Antigo, on the line of the Milwankoo, Lake Shore & Western rankey. The price paid was \$210,000, and Mr. Bryant is interested to the extent of \$180,000. not fail to try it. It only costs a trille, 'tis worth its weight For coughs, make a timely use of

in gold, HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAIL. And by every dealer in the fund this remembers Toothague Drops care in one edy is sold. edy is sold. Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

THE RAILROADS

Denial of the Rumors that Vanderbilt Has Gobbled the Omaha Line.

The Illinois Central Pushes the Fight by Cutting Rates to omaha.

Rumors were current in railroad circles yestorday morning that some agreement had been effected in New York by which the present war on northwestern traffic would be brought to a close. It was also stated that Vanderbilt hand succeeded in securing a majority of the stock of the St. Paul & Omalia road, and that he had requested President H. H. Porter of that company to step down and out.

Mr. Portor stated that he had heard of the

ramors, but there was not the least foundation for them, and they had evidently been circulated by Wall street operfor speculative purpose. had received no communication from Vanderbilt, asking him to resign, or any other communication. He did not think that Vanderbilt had any more interest in his read new than he had a year ago. There was no change

whatover in the situation, and none was likely to occur until after the meeting to be held in New York Priday.

The presidents and general managers of the various roads interested in the northwestern war expect to leave for New York either this graphy, or to prepay a proping All the

The providents and general managers of the various reads interested in the northwestern war expect to leave for New York either this evening or to-morrow morning. All the parties who attended the meeting in this city last Saturday expect to be prosent at the coming New York meeting. It is generally believed that such influences will be brought to bear upon the officers of the warring reads as to make them more tractable than they have been herealfore, and it is quite likely that something will be dene that will at least payo the way for a consideration of the plans for the softlement of the torritorial troubles.

Before these troubles are adjusted no action can be taken looking forward tolafrestoration of rates. Even if the New York meeting comes to an agreement regarding the torritorial troublest the rates cannot be restored, as there are lines not immediately interested in this light which domand that their interess be also taken into consideration in adjusting the matter. The Himois Central is one of these roads. This line is now making a 15-cent rate on freight from Omaha to Chicago, and gots nearly all the business. It took this step because other roads have been enteing Secux City rates, from which point the Illinois Central now claims that other roads leading to Sioux City are culting the rates from Chicago to Omaha to about the same figure as it charges from Chicago in Omaha to about the same figure as it charges from Chicago in the same figure as it charges from Chicago in the same figure as it charges from Chicago to respect the rates at Illinois Central people say they do not care to be drawn into a tight, and have done their best the keep out of it; but having at last been compelled to take a hand in it, they mean to keep at it until the other roads agree to respect the rates at Illinois Central points in lows.

No new charges in rates were made yesterday. The rates to and from all points not covered by existing agreements are already so low that they cannot be made much lower. Should the New York m

action, the next step will be to break up the western pools and traffic agreements, and the rates to all western and northwestern points will go down to bottom figures.

The World Still Moves.

Notwithstanding Mother Shipton's dire prediction, the world still exists. The people will live longer if they use Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure, which subdues and conquers coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, and all diseases of the lungs. For proof call at Stearns & Baker's drug store and get a bottle free.

MILWAUKEE.

Silks, Cloaks, &c.

We are now showing in our Silk Department a larger stock of goods than ever before and at lower prices. Samples will be sent on applica-tion, and every one can be surted in quality and

BLACK SILKS

In all the best Lyons makes, at \$21\frac{1}{2}e. 75c. \$75c, \$100. \$1.25. \$1.50, \$1.55, \$2.00. \$2.25. \$2.50, and all prices above. Black and Colored Silk Merveillieux. Rhadames.

"" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " Uttomans.

Nindames. Ottomans. Surahs, Satins, Morie, Walered Silks. Plusbes, plain, Brocade and fancy, in all Plustes, plant, Browne and many, a distance and prices.
Plain and brounde velvets a full line.
Suiting and Clonking Velvets.
Browne Silks, all calors.
Embroidered, Robes in Silk. Satin, Ottoman

etc. 69-inch Silks, Secilliennes, etc., for Dolmans and Circulars, &c., &c.,

CLOAKS.

Our stock of Clonks is very large and well se-lected and is not surpused in the West. It comprises all the late novelties of Foreign and Domestic manufacture in

Fur-Lined Garments in Satin, Rhadames Becillienne, Ottoman, Satin de Soliel, etc., etc Dolmans in Satin Rhadames, Morveilleax, plain and brocade Scottierne, Ottoman, etc., at prices from \$12.00 upwards.

Circulars in all of the above materials a prices from \$20, up. Colored Cloth Dolmans Russian Circulars, Jackets, Paletots, cle Ladies' Cloth Pelisses in all colors. Dingonal Cloth Garments in greatly ariety, trimmed with Plush, Par, etc.

Costumes, A large amortment in the latest Paristan designs. OMILDBENS CLOAKS AND SUITS in all qualities, styles and prices.

SEAL SAQUES AND DOTALANS may nfactured forus by one of the best Furriers in New York. They are made in the most per-fect shape and in the best manner—are su-perior in quality, and are marked at lower prices than usual. CLOAKS will be sent by express C. O. D. with the privilege of examination if so requested.

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S. H. GISH, M. D. DENTIST.

Opposite the P. O. Filling of teeth with cold and all other proper maternal well and carefully done. Full upper or under Sets of Teeth S&O. Superior in quality, material appearance and adaptation. Reference to eye three thousand patterns wearing sets rands by me for them in Janesville.

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Ollice in Tallman's Block, opposite First National Bank, West Milwanker street, James wille Wisconsin. Preservation of Natural Teeth a specialty. Nitrons-Oxide gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. feb27daw1

DR. M. A. NEWMAN, Dental Surgeon.

Office in Smith & Jackman s block, over Rock County National Bank, Janesville, Wis. Prac-tices Lentistry in all its branches. Administers introns oxide gas for the painless extraction of

WINANS & FETHERS Amerneys & Counselors Janesville, Wis.

Office over McKey's new dry goods store, nearly opposite the Postoffice novidawly

T JUDD. DENTIST.

Guarantees his work in every branch o Dentistry. Hype-Nitrons Oxide Gus administered wher desired for the gainless extraction of Teeth.
All the new mothods employed for the insertion of artificial teeth without the use of plates Myers' New Block, West Side Janesville Wis

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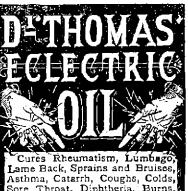
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Gold Medals,

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Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches. The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every buttle guaranteed.
Price, 50 cents and \$1.00.
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For sale by A. J. Hoberta and F. Sherer & C. Drs. PRICE & BREWER Twenty-Five Years' Experience

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Chronic Diseases

Can be Consulted at Can be Consulted at JANESVILLE, WIS. MYERS HOUSE, on Baurday the End of December 1832. Those affected with Diseases of the Thront, or Lauge, Diseases of the Liver, Rodneys, or minery organs, dropsy, rhenmalism, asthma choriness of breath, or difficulty in breathing, weakness or nervous debility, indistrictions, fits St Vitas Dance, resilessness, loss of appetite, constipation, decangements, of the stomach, billious affections, gravel, scrofula, fever sores, abscesses, ulcers, running from the cars, inflammation of the eyes, catarris, and all forms of chronic or lingering complaints, are invited to call.

Special Attention Given to the ${f DISEASES}$ ${f g}$ ${f WOMEN}$

CONSULTATION FREE.

No treatment given unless there are prospects of doing good. We use no remidies but those proposed by our own hands. A large practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases exclusively, for the past twenty-five years, enables us to understand the cause, symptoms, tendency and medicines required for the curing [of such; allments, Residence and Labratory-

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Two Through connections daily. The fixes I line of new Iron Steamers about. Only five hours between Milwaukee and Grand Haven. Through Steamer Cars from Grand Haven to Eustern points. Take your choice, DAYLIGHT or Night to cross the Lake.

The Palace Side Wheel Iron Steamer City of Milwaukee, crosses the Lake twice daily, Sundays, included by daylight, making the round trip of Iron ites in Dhours. The lastest sleamer about.

The night line of new Steamers Michigan and Wisconsin, are built entirely of from and are models of beauty, and power.

Day Steamer leaves at 230 p. m., daily connecting with Atlantic Express.

Night Steamer leaves at 230 p. m. daily execut Saturdays, connecting with Far Steamer leaves at 230 p. m. daily execut Saturdays, connecting with Far Steament Control of the west and east. west and east.
Tickets on sale at all Ticket Offices in the Northwest, at the Company's Office, 29 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
B. C. MEDDAUGH.
N. W. Pass, Agent.
MILWAUKEE WIS.
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WAUKESHA Mineral Rock SPAING WATER



Positively cures Dropsy, Gravel Constipation Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Laundice, Bright's Disease of the Kidney and Liver, all Disease of the Bradder and Urinary Organs. Put up Sparkling, double carbonated in cases of quart and pint bottles; and Still in ten gai-lon case. Address the lon cade. Address the WAUKESHA MINERAL LOCK SPRING CO WAUKESHA MINERAL LOCK SPRING CO WAUKESHA, WIS. For sale by Druggists, Hotels, Saleons, Restaurants, and the general trade. Palmer & Stevens, F. Shorer & Co., Agents for Janesville, lysdeodon.

Henry Hemming & Son.

BOOTS and **SHOES** Just Received, the Largest and Best Line of

Men's and Boys' Hand Made Boots ! Calf. Kip and Orain,

Warranted Water Proof

Also aZnice line of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes Toothpick Toes, Men s, Dave' and Youth's

RUBBER BOOTS. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE

 \square Where You Can Find The Most! Substantial

Boots and Shoes

FOU YOUR MONEY IN THE CITY HENRY HEMMING & SON. Door Hock County National Bank

Perconsusceing from Runture should and their indirect and learn something to their navantage. It is not a true directs. DR. BUTTS, 12 N. Sth St., St. Louis, I ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a granulteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness. Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Haddache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobarco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Instanty and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Burrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermater Chabase or outer-indalgence. One box will cause recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with fivedoliars, we will send the purchaser our written gauantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Charantees is and only by Prentice & Evenson, Druggists, Jamesville, Was. sep18dawly

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JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING COMP'Y

Milwaukee, Wis.,

EPHRAIM BOOTS,

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Vision, Premuture Old Age, and many other Disorces that lead to Insunity or Consumption and a Premuture 12 Pull particulars in our pamphiet, which we do-

22 Tall particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mall to every one. Car The Special Medicine is sold by all druggists at all per particular in the manney by addressing the property on receipt of the immery, by addressing the Thie Glay Medicine Co...

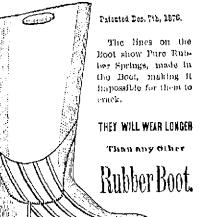
On account of counterlets, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only gendine. Ginranties of cure issued by Morthon, Plummer & Co., Whole sinc agents, Chicago, Sold by Croft & Whiten Junes; ville, Wis.

UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCID**ent** ASSOCIATION. 400 Brodway, N. Y. INSURES \$5,000 Accident Insurance, \$25 Weekiy Acainst Indemnity, Membership fee, \$4. Annual Accidents [Write for circular and andication blank, European nermits.]

application blank. European permits.
C. B. PEET tot Rogers, Peet & Co.,) President.
J. R. PITCHER, Heeretary.
Send for a picture of Mrs. Langtry: mailed free oct24dawimo

ASK FOR "CRACK PROOF Rubber Boots

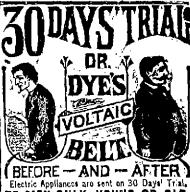
Made of Best Quality Pure Rubber.



For Sale by all Dealers. GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

372 and 374 East Water Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Sole Agents for Wisconsin and Minnesota, For Sale by all Dealem, octideodim



YOUTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

CATARRH When you have had Contarn long enough

SURE CURE

THE CITY

NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE, FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION INDAILY. DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS MACH SUBSEQUENT IN-

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & Northwestern. Trains at Janesville Station. GOING NORTH.

AFTON BRANCH.

APTON BRANCH.

-ARRIVE—
From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit*. 1:20 PM From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit. 3:30 AM From Chicago and Beloit. 12:30 AM From Chicago and Beloit. 12:30 AM From St. Paul, Madison, and all points in Minnesota*. 10:35 AM From Winona, Madison, and Dakoto From Winona, Madison, and Dakoto From Winona, Madison, St. Paul, Dakota and Minnesota Points. 3:30 AM From Beloit. 9:20 AM From Beloit. 9:20 AM From Beloit. 9:20 AM

For Madison, St. Paul and Minnesota

M. HUGHETF, Gen'l. Supt. W. H. STENNET'1, Goneral Passenger Agent. Cnicago, Hilwaukee and St. Paul.

Chicago, Hilwaukee and TRAINS LEAVE.

For Chicago and East, via. Beloit, † 40 50A. M. Rockford and Elgin. † 7:15 P. M. For Milwaukee, Chicago and East. † 9:53 A. M. For Beloit, Rock Island and South West. | 12:35 P. M. 10:50 A. M. For Beloit, Rock Island and South For Beloit, Rock Island and South | 5:15 P. M.

For Madison, Portage, La Crosse, | 10:00 A. M.

For Madison, Prairie du Chien, | 10:00 A. M.

For Madison, Prairie du Chien, | 4:125 P. M.

For Mouroe, Mineral Point, Shulls | 10:53 A. M.

For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shulls | 10:53 A. M.

For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shulls | 10:53 A. M.

For Monroe, Mineral Point, Shulls | 10:50 A. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE. | 3:10 P. M.

From Chicago and Past, via, Beloit, 19:50 A. M. ј 7:15 г. н.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE. December 5- Rice-Hooley's Minstrels. December 11-Wm. Stafford, Rosa Rand. December 15-The World-Little December 22-Miln-Burleigh. December 23-Palmer-Snelbecker. December 27-Helen Coleman-Widow Bedot. December 28—Helen-Coleman~ Pawnbroker's

With one dozen cabinet photographs from a new negative, Scotford will give an elegant velvet and abony frame, or your choice of any one dollar album at King's book store

New Saloon .- August Behrandt will have a grand opening on Saturday, December 9th, on East Milwaukee street, near Jackman's livery. All are invited

Look for the list of books, one of which Scotford will give away with each dozen cabinet photographs, from a new

SHE-Well, old man, I have got 1095

meals for you in the last year, and I think I ought to have a new dolman. HE-Go to Archie Reid's and get it,

he got 'em, all kinds.

ALL kinds of winter wraps, dolmans, cloaks, shawls, ulsters &c., cheapest by all odds, at Archie Reid's.

For Sale-A large number of Rock county farms, desirable city residences and some business property in the city. Some of which will be sold at speculation prices.

H. H. Blanchard.

You can save money by buying your dolman at Archie Reid's.

Take your choice of an elegant album. an ebony and velvet frame or a fine new book, to be given away with every dozen cabinet photo's, from a new negative, at

Cotton Stock for Sale.

A few shares of cotton stock have been left with me for sale. J. B. Doe.

WANTED-5,000 men at Palmer & Stevens', to smoke Thurber's Number Five America's finest five cent eigar.

THE LARGEST and finest assortment of Hair goods ever brought to Janesville, can be seen at Mrs. William Saddlers Opera house block

Palmer Bros., La Crosse, Wis., say: "We have had occasion to give Cole's Carbolisalve the severest tests, and we never saw its equal for the cure of ents, galls, scratches, hoof diseases, and as a general external remedy for horses. It cures without leaving a sear, and the hair always comes to its natural color." Price,

50 cents and \$1.00 a box. LOCAL MATTERS.

\$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for F. G. Rideont & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!
THE VOLTAGE BELT CO., Morshall, Mich., will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAGE BELTS AND ELECTRIC APPLIANCES ON trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are affected with Nervous Dobility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing spacily and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Oct27dawly

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumpion. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TRO-CILES do not disorder the stomach like cough yrups and balsams, but net directly on the Instanced parts, allaying irritation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Cutarrh, and the Thront troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and al ways give perfect satisfaction. Having been tosted by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the ge. Sold at 25c a box everywhere. mar17d-tues-thur-fri-33wly

Mrieflets.

-Where is the electric light? -The water works polls will be kept open until 8 p. m.

-The Rice-Hooley minstrels at the opera house to night. -Our fire department made another

lively turn out last night. -Have you voted? If not do so be fore eight o'clock this evening. -The east side engine company's fire

alarm is being reconstructed to-day. -Every voter in the city should, by his ballot, express their opinion to-day. -The question of water works will be decided by the election to-day, and every

tax-payer should express their opinion. -In the municipal court to-day a half dozen drunks and vagabonds were disposed of, some given a bread and water diet, another given time to brace up and one or two allowed to go free.

-The Odd Fellows, of this city, will remember that Grand Master Brigham and Grand Representative T. B. Brownwill hold a echool of instruction at Odd Fellows hall, this evening.

-The officers and members of the fire department desire to extend their thanks to Dr. Henry Palmer, for the refreshments furnished after the fire at the cotton factory last night.

friends and relatives attended the funeral of the late Miss Abigail Fifield, at the home of her father, on South Main stret, this afternoon, at two o'clock.

-The season of whist has begun in Janesville, and at the request of an old and skillful player, we publish the rules of the game in rhyme, which all interested in the game should closely read and carefully preservo.

-The funeral of the late Mr. John Akerly, which took place at his late residence on West Milwaukee street at 2 as follows: o'clock this justernoon, was well attended by relatives and [friends. Rev. Dr. Hodge officiated.

-Mrs. E. H. Dey, formerly a resident of Janesville, died at her late residence, 423 Park avenue, Chicago, Ill., on Dec. 2d, 1882, of asthma. The remains will arrive on the one o'clock train, Wednesday, and will be taken from there to the cemetery for interment.

-Popular prices will prevail to-night for the Rice & Hooley minstrel performance-25 cents for the gallery and only 50 cents for the parquette and dress circle, with no extra charge for reserved seats. These prices together with the fact that the minstrels give a first class performance should warrant a crowed

Guess Work. Some of the inspectors have been trying to keep a tally sheet of the vote polled on the water works question today, and when we visited the polling places at three o'clock this afternoon, the ward 68 votes had been cast for water works, and 91 against; in the second ward 39 votes for and 100 against; in the third ward the vote was given as two to one against; in the fourth ward, the vote was given as three to one, and the fifth ward is put down as voting against the adoption of the proposed works. If these figures are true, it looks very bad for the adoption of the water works improvements.

Dissolution of Partnership.

To Whom it May Concern: Notice 18 hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between H. B. Glass and C. the right side. He is in as comfortable F. Glass, has this day been dissolved by condition as possible under the circummutual consent. All bills due said firm will be collected by, and all accounts against said firm paid by C. F. Glass who will continue to carry on the business at the old place, Nos. 21 and 28 Main street H. B. Glass.

C. F. GLASS. Dated, Janesville, Wis., Nov., 18, 1882.

The Funeral of Mrs. Newman.

The funeral service of the late Mrs. Mary A. Newman took place at the home of the deceased, on Linn street, this afternoon. The Rev. G. W. Lawrence read scriptural selections, offered prayer, and made brief remarks, and Miss Minerva Guernsey read two beautiful and appropriate poems. A quartet sang "Nearer my God to Thee," and Phobe Cary's touching hymn, "One sweetly solemn thought." The bearers were Jesse Miles, James Helms, S. L. James, and

to Oak Hill cemetery for burial.

Willis Miles. The remains were taken

Another Fire. At ten minutes to eleven o'clock last night, the bell on No. 2 engine house struck an alarm of fire, which was quickly responded to by the department. The fire was in the building on the raceway, owned and occupied by the cotton factory company, and used for the purpose of storing cotton waste. A deluge of water was put upon the fire in very quick time, by the steam fire engines and the cotton factory force pump, but owing to the building being built over the water the department worked at a great disadvantage, not being able to approach the building except from River street. Notwithstanding this fact, the building was saved with but little damage—not over \$100—upon which there was no insur-

Personal.

-Willis Ross, press agent for William Stafford, the tragedian, is in the city. -Mr. Geo. M. Read, editor of the La Crosse News, was a caller at the Gazette

office this afternoon. -The Hon, M. D. L. Fuller, of Sheboygan, ex-member of the assembly, is registered at the Myers house.

-Hon. T. H. Brown, ex-mayor of Milwankee, and grand representative of the order of Odd Fellows, is in the city, and will meet with the order this evening. -Rev. L. W. Bingham, of Monroe, is

in the city this evening, on business connected with the Odd Fellows, of which he is the grand master. He was among the welcome callers ac the Gazette office.

Don't-fail-to try the new Lightning

The Chifford Muraer Case

The circuit court was occupied this forenoon in obtaining a jury in the Clifford murder case. The regular list of jurors, and six others brought in on a special venire this morning to take the place of the fregular jurymen, who had been excused, having been exhausted, and only eleven jurymen obtained, a special venire for twelve more was issued returnable at 2:30 o'clnck this afternoon when the efforts to secure a jury was

The mother of the accused occupied a seat near the prisoner in court. There are a large number of people from Racino in attendance, as witnesses and specta-

Messrs. A. A. R. Butler and W. H. Ebbetts, of Milwankee, appear for the defendant, and District Attorney H. A. Cooper and Jonn T. Fish, of Racine, for the prosecution.

The prisoner Hartley Clifford, is charged with the murder of Captain Wil- | Mind well the rule for tramps, you'll often need liam R. Pugh, in Racine, on the 14th of

Don't-fail-to try the new Lightning

The Vote.

We visited the different polling places -A large number of sympathizing at three o'clock this afternoon, when the vote stood:

First ward. 160
Second ward. 189
Third ward. 188
Fourth ward. 188
Fifth ward. 175
Fifth ward. 64
For sequences, stem enslow has decreed. While there has been considerable hard work done, for and against the proposition of building water works, there the sequences, stern ensloud has decreed. The towest you must pluy if you don't lead. When you discard, weak suit you ought to choose, For strong ones are too valuable to loose.

has been no disturbances of any kindand the election has been very quiet. On the fourth of November, 1878, when the question of building water works was submitted to the people, the vote stood

		or.	Against
	First ward	300	
	Second ward	202	133
	Third ward	189	ŞI'i
	Fourth ward	268	.44
	Fifta ward	111	(3
ı			
	J	,025	230

Then the question was submitted as to etting a contract to a private company, the city guaranteeing to take a certain number of fire hydrants.

Don't-fail-to try the new Lightning

A Distressing accident.

Mr. M. J. DeLeut, foreman of the department in the Doty works, received very severe injuries this morning, soon after the works were put in operation. He was engaged in tightening a coupling on the main driving shaft next to the main power pulley. He had about completed his task, and told one of the men to start the wheel. The wheel was put in motion, the man who did this being obliged to go out in the yard for that purpose; and when he returned, he found Mr DeLent caught on the result was given as follows: In the first | and was being whirled around very rapidly, but not at the full speed. The wheel was stopped, and the employes of the works were compelled to cut most of his Further time was granted. clothing off before they could free him, The shaft is about two feet from the ceiling, and when at full speed, makes 140 revolutions per minute. He was taken to the home of Mr. Emory Patch, who lives directly opposite the Doty works, and his city paying the plaintiff the sum of \$5,miuries were attended to by Dr. Palmer. 000, and that the city treasurer had re-

His injuries consist of two broken bones in the left ankle joint and another severe fracture about four inches above the ankle; and also two broken ribs on stances. At the bost it will be several tion of water works, and stated that an weeks before he will be able to go to opportunity Ewould be given any citiwork again. This afternoon he was re- zen to express his views on the subject moved to his home on Ginen street in the scond ward.

Bins of the Fathers Visited on the Children

Physicians say that scrolulous taint cannot be eradicated; we deny it "in toto." If you go through a therough course of BURDOOK BLOOD BITTERS, your blood will get as pure as you can wish. Price \$1.00.

Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

Rapid Threshing.

Mr. Jacob Strong, of Footyille, thresh ed with his Three Rivers, invincible vi brating horse power thresher, 1636 bushelsoats, and wheat and oats mixed, in seven hours and four minutes. He also threshed 120 bushels in 20 minutes.

Tobacco Sales.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, No. 131 Water street, New York, expressly for the Janesville Gazette, for the week ending December 4, 1882:

1,100 cases, crop of 1990, Pennsylvania, 9 to 150 cases, crop of 1881, New England, 18 fe-35 cents.

150 cases, crop of 1831, Wisconsin Hayana seed 100 cases erop of 1880, Ohio, 514 pt. Total cases, 1,450.

Market dull.

How Seldom, Can a man refrain from chopping the leaves of the burdock with his cane as he passes; it is "only a weed," and yet few plants or weeds are so valuable, and few preparations so popular, as Bondock Blood Bitters, in which all its valuable properties are so skillfully combined. It cures dyspepsis, indigestion, constipution, gout, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price \$1.00. Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Shorer & Co.

The Weather,

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning registered 21 degrees above zero, and at 1 p. m. at 51 degrees above. Partly cloudy, with a southwesterly wind. For the corresponding hours one year ago the register was 35 and 40 degrees above.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1 a. m.—The folowing are the indications for to-day: Upper Lake Region-Slightly colder, generally fair weather, light snow near Lake Superior, northwest to southwest winds, higher barometer.

Good for Hables.

With a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite.

—A Newark Mother.

BULES FOR PLAYING WHIST.

If you the modern game of Whist would know, From this great principle its precepts flow; Treat your own hand asto your partner's joined, And play not one alone. both combine.

With queen, knave, ten, you let the queen pre In other cases, you the lowest lead.

When you return your partner's lead, take pains pains back the best your hand contains. If you receive not more than three at first; If you had more, you may return the worst. But if you had the master card, you'r bound in most cases, to play it second round.

If second hand, your lowest should be played Unless you mean "trump signal," to be made; Or if you've king and queen, or ace and king; Fach one of these will be the proper thing.

When you noud live, 'tis always bight to LEAD THEM; Or if the lead won't come in time to you Then signal to your partner so to do.

Watch also for your partner's trump request, To which, with less than four, play out your

MUNICEPAL MATTERS

Routing Business-The Water Works Question Discussed.

A regular meeting of the common couneil was held at the city hall last evening Mayor Croft presided, all the aldermen being present except Aldermen Fifield, Murdock and Nowlan.

The reading of the journal of the last meeting was dispensed with. The clerk read the usual batch of miscellaneous bills, which were referred to

appropriate committees. The November reports of the municipal court and the board of education,

having been referred to the judiciary and school committees. Ald. Robinson, from the Judiciary committee, reported the municipal court re-

ort as correct. Placed on file. Ald. Daly, of the school committee, reported the report of the board of education as correct. Placed on file and ordered published.

Ald. Fitzgibbon, from the finance comnittee, reported in favor of allowing several bills against the various funds, which was concurred in.

The railroad committee, who have the matter of the building of a bridge over Franklin street under consideration, asked for further time to consider their report. Ald, Potter stated that owing to the sickness of the railroad engineer, be had been unable to visity the city.

City Attorney Hyzer stated that the case pending in the United States courts at Milwankee and Madison, entitled the city vs. Clark, and known as the railroad bond suits, had been settled, the ceived all the bonds and coupons, thus wiping out all of the feity indebtedness growing out of the railroad bonds.

WATER WORKS. At this point Mayor Croft announced that the council would take up the ques-The questions concorning the ballets was first taken up, and the discussion on this point occupied the remainder of the evening, although some of the speakers, in their debate argued in favor of the proposition of the city building the works, and some against the works in any form, but no one seemed to favor a private company building them. Among the prominent speakers were Messrs, T. F. Murray, U. Schutt, B. B. Eldredge, N. E. Bennett, A. M. Valentine. W. T. Vankirk, Dr. H. Palmer, D. Clow, F. S. Eldred, J. B. Dee, Sr. and others. After the discussion the council reconsidered its former action, and adopted a motion providing but two ballets, one "For water works," and one "Against water works." The only new argumentof last evening was that of Mr. F. S. Eldred, who spoke of the benefit a good system of water works would be to the manufacturing interests of this city. In answer to a question he said that a good avatem water works tended to bring manufactories to a city, rather than drive them away. He also stated that the insurance on the Janesville cotton mill had been

reised from \$1.25 to \$2.80, and thought that the rates could be materially reduced, if we adopted and constructed water works. The voice of the meeting

Rillion

conneil adjourned.

was decidedly in favor of water works.

There being no other business, the

-Mrs. McNitt, wife of William McNitt, of Otter Creek, died Saturday night. The old lady has been ill for a long time, and her death was not unexpected. The funeral took place at the residence of her husband, Monday, and was largely attend-

ed by the old settlers in that vicinity.

—Dr. E. S. Bailoy came up from Chicago to enjoy Thanksgiving with his parents. He was called to see Mrs. T. R. Williams, and took charge of the case while in town. He returned to Chicago on Monday, being unable to remain here

longer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell, of West Hallock, III., have taken up their residence here, and occupy the rooms over Cory's store. Mr. Stockwell comes here to attend college.

—Mr. Coit, of Berlin, N. Y., was in town last week, the guest of Deacon Saunders and family.

-Buy your silver plated were for Christmas, of W. W. Clarke. —S. S. Obourn and wife are visiting Coroner Matson, at Chicago, this week. The railroad boys raked in their pay, last Saturday.

—Prof. J. M.(Stillman arrived in town
Friday night, and is conducting a large
convention, which closes to night with a

grand concert, which everybody ought to

-The masons expect to begin operations on the basement of the tobacco warehouse this week. A good many car loads of dirt have been removed since work began.

—The furnace for the new church

vorks nicely, and the interior of the building is being finished. -The Tennesseeans sang before the largest audience that over greeted a troupe here. The receipts were \$140, and

everybody was well pleased with the con-—See the Christmas cards and holiday goods at Clarke's. More nice things are on the road and will be on exhibition next

—Union thanksgiving services were held at college chapel and Rev. F. W. Hullinger presented the sermon of the day. The attendance was not as large as it should have been.

-The oyster supper for the benefit of the S. D. B. church, on Thursday, was fiberally patronized.

—Mrs. A. B. Lee was in town this week search of a rentable house for Therself

and husband. Glad they have decided to make this village their home again. Mr. Lee arrived Monday.

—T. H. Alexander, of Mason City,
Iowa, arrived in town Saturday night to
spend a few days with relatives. He has a hearty welcome from his many acquaint-

ances.

—J. C. Davidson and his son Levi who have been in Dakota during the summer came home Saturday to spond the winter.
They have taken up land near Melette,
Spink county, and like the country well.
—W. P. Clarko visted Lancaster last Friday to see the burglars who are in jail there, and ascertain if any property was found on them other than that stolen at Montford. He learned that no property was found corresponding to that tak-on from here and is satisfied that they are not the thieves who aperated here.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JANESVILLE MARKETS Reported for the Gazette by Bump & Gray Crain and Produce Dealers.

Receipts of grain have been large during the past week, and the market has ruled firm for most kinds. Wheat is selling at 75@85c for fail to best quality. Rye is in good, demand at 576 ite, with occasional sales at tite. Barley is com ng forward freely, the daily receipts being from 4.000 to 5.000 bushels. Good samples in demand at full prices, poor and damaged dull. Cor. and oats in good demand at quotations. FLOUR-Patent \$1.8) per sack. Vienna \$1.6 Winter \$1.45,

MEAL-course, \$1.25 per 100: FEED-\$135,per 100 lbs.

MIDDLINGS-100c # 150 Ha. Ton \$20. BRAN-72c per 100. WHEAT-Winter 75@87c; good to best spring 80@85c; common to fair35@75c.

BUCKWITEAT-60%73c, per 52 lb RYE-in good request at \$5200c per 60 lbs. BAPLEY Prime samples 4:355 common to fair quality, 405 fs CORN-Old, Shelled per 69 5s. 58259c.; new car, 30340 per 75 fb

OATS-White 33@31s; mixed 31@32c, TIMOTHY SEED—in demand at \$1.25@\$1.5 or 46 pounds. Z OLOVER SEED—Salcable at \$4.85D 5.25 per bushel; for good to best quality

HAY-Timothy \$7000 800 per ton: Marsh and

other kinds \$5 (x) & 8(x). POTATOES- at 352 45c per bushel BUTTER- at 25@28c, for good to choice BEANS-choice new at \$1,25641.50 per bushl EGGS-at 22c@25c per doz, fresh HIDES-Green. Sije; calf 12313; Dry 12314 WOOL-Chaice medium and fine 42335c.; carse 25330c. 33 off for unserchantable. HIEEP PELITS—Range at 300A70c unch POULTRY—Turkeys it 2010; Chickens LIVESTOCK—Cattle \$3.00\(25.00\) per 100 HOGS—\$5 20\(26.00\) per cent

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Cutcago, December 5.-tr. m. REPORTED FOR THE GAZEPTE BY A. L. BROWN, REP RESENTING A. M. WHIGHT & CO., OF CHICAGO, OFFICE, ELDRED'S BLOCK.

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A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D.

AMUSE. RES. Myers' Opera House.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 5th. ONE NIGHT ONLY The Laughing Event

Billy Rice's MINSTRELS. Billy Rice

The world favorite (nonedian, assisted by his own company of talented artists.

REN GILFRILL End man and vocalist.

Jos. M. Norcross, the distinguished Author and Actor.

Burt Queen, Premier ventriloquist. 4--MEGATHERINGS--4

dos. Noretoss, Otis H. Carter, Harry W. Earle, Chas. Wilson. PROF. HERWIG'S ORCHESTRA. 10 mosses 10 Will N. Wood's Cornet Band. Eddie Quinn's Musical Specialties. Grand Street Parado on day of Performance. ADMISSION-73 and 50 cents: Gallery 25 cents. Reserved seats at Prentice and Even-

Kelly, O.Beien, Lyons, and Leary, JOS. GARLAND'S APOLLO QUINTETTE:

THE

IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH and HANDKERCHIEF.

WISCONSIN'S

Greatest Exposition!

NOW IN FULL BLAST

At Janesville.

The world ransacked for noveltical add the hippomatic forces of nature, art and science combine to produce the

MONUMENTAL AGGLOMERATION !

Great One-Price Clothing SMITH&SON'S.

Six languages have been slaughtered and added to the dead list twelve massive dictionaries worn to shreds: twenty-four of the brightest brains of the period addled; forty eight maniacs from radiant noon to dewy eve, planming their skulls against asylum grates—all in the herculean attempt to find means of conveying to the average human intellect some adequate conception of the hippogriffic latitudinarianism and amplitudinistic scope of the

Massive Clothing House of the West!

The strong eye quails; the brazen cheek blanches; oak-like knees quake; and the mind collapses in the attempt, only here and there can a flower be called from this multitudinous boquet, bursting in all its

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ACENTS WANTED FOR MOTHER, HUNGE OF THE ACTION OF THE ACTIO

Your first lead makes your partner understand What is the chief component of your hand; And bence there is necessity the strongest. That your state lead by from your state that's longest. In this with ace and king, lead king, then ace; With king and gueen, king also has first place; Then ace, queen, knave, lead ace, and then the

Ere you return you friend's, your own sait play: But tramp you must return without delay.

When'er you want a lend, 'tis seldom wrong To lead up to the weak, or through the strong.

To lead through honors turned up is bad play, Unless you want the tramp sait cleared away. When, second hand, a doubtful trick you see, Don't tramp it if you hold more tramps than three;
But having three or less, trump fearlessly.
When weak in trumps yourself, don't force your friend.